The Centre Reporter.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1887.
NO. 28

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ - - Editor.

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE ELECTION AND COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of Centre county will meet at the regular places of holding the general election for their district, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1887,

to elect delegates to the Democratic County Convention under the rules the election will open at 2 o'clock, p. m., and close at 6 p. m.

The delegates chosen at the above time will meet in the Court House, Bellefonte, on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1887,

at 2 p. m., to name one candidate for Associate Judge, one candidate for County Treasurer, one candidate for Sheriff, one candidate for Register, one candidate for Recorder, two candidates for County Commissioner, two candidates for County Auditors, and to elect four delegates to the State Convention for 1888, Chairman County Committee, and to transact such other business as the interest of the party may require.

The number of delegates to which each district is entitled is as follows:

Bellefonte, N W	2	Haines E P	2
" S W	3	" W P	2
" W W	1	Half Moon	1
Howard Boro	1	Harris	2
Milesburg Boro	1	Howard	1
Millheim Boro	2	Huston	1
Centre Hall Boro	1	Liberty	1
Philipsburg 1st W	1	Marion	2
" 2d W	2	Miles	5
" 3d W	1	Patton	2
Unionville Boro	1	Penn	4
Benner	3	Potter N P	2
Boggs N P	1	" S P	4
" W P	2	Rush S P	2
" E P	1	" N P	3
Burnside	1	Snow Shoe W P	1
College	2	" E P	2
Curtin	1	Spring	5
Ferguson E P	3	Taylor	1
" W P	1	Walker	4
Gregg S P	5	Worth	2
" N P	1	Union	1
			87

FOR TOWNSHIPS ON THIS SIDE:

Millheim Boro A A Frank, Chairman; P T Musser, Jas C Smith.

Centre Hall Boro, D J Meyer, Chairman, D K Geiss, Chas Arney.

Benner Twp, Thos J Frazier, Chairman; Daniel Heckman, Henry N Hoy.

College Twp, John I Williams, chairman; A G Moore, Emanuel Peters.

Ferguson Twp, E P, Henry Krebs, Chairman; Simon McCormick, Henry Myers.

Ferguson Twp, W P, Frank Bowersox, Chairman; Jas Calderwood, J H Miller.

Gregg Twp, S P, Hiram Grove, Chairman; G B Crawford, W A Krise.

Gregg Twp, N P, J C Rossman, Chairman, Israel Rachau, Benj Stover.

Haines Twp, E P, W E Keen, Chairman; J C Stover, Thomas Weaver.

Haines Twp, W P, G W Keister. Chairman; Clayton Whyle, Calvin Weaver.

Harris Twp, F E Wieland, Chairman; Jacob Weaver, Jr., Daniel Myers.

Penn Twp, W H Kreamer, Chairman; W F Smith, Jacob Sanders.

Potter Twp, N P, F A Foreman, Chairman, S D Gettig, W H Ott.

Potter Twp, S P, W W Royer, Chairman; J M Gilliland, W W Spangler.

Spring Twp, Wm Woods, Chairman; John Roush, Amos Garbrick.

Walker Twp, J H Beck, Chairman; S A Martin, Jacob Dunkle.

H. Y. STITZER, Secretary.
JAS. A. McCLAIN, Chairman.

It wasn't a finger ring that was broken on Tuesday, but a diminutive fiedler ring.

Governor Curtin is devoting all his time to the preparation of his war reminiscences which will soon be published.

This paper is not hired to turn traitor to its own party, and help the Republicans. Democrats, subscribe for the Reporter, always true and reliable.

The *Gazette*, last week, again has a severe attack of ringbone. Poor fellow. Once it was an Ishler ring that pained, last week it was a Miles ring. The chap likes the B. O. ring, though.

Since the *Gazette's* ring got flunked on Tuesday, it is left alone in company with its pets of the Bohemian oats ring, whom it has championed, and it is now left without decent company.

There is every reason to believe that Mr. Cleveland will be re-nominated for President, by the Democratic national convention, by acclamation. The sentiment of the Democracy, north, south, east and west, seems to look that way.

Democrats, be on your guard, we have good authority for saying, that a plot has been hatching to betray the party in this county, next fall. With the late experience, Democrats will be wiser and know how to again head off any such diabolical scheme. Certain parties are known to be in cahoot with the enemy.

The *Gazette* got a kick on its ringbone on Tuesday, at the Republican convention. Now who got licked? Has our neighbor another ring to haunt it? Suppose you take your little B. O. ring of satans here, and the remnant of what was left of you on Tuesday, and go aringing on some lonely island,—you will have all the ugly cusses to start a little sheol.

Fiedler's paper still shows that it is in cahoot with the few fellows over here, and their organ plotted to break down the Democratic ticket last fall. Fiedler pats them and they post Fiedler. Quite a sweet ring, that, Democrats will say. This ring is planning now a new conspiracy against the Democracy of the county. Any one who runs can read in the *Gazette* what it and its helpers here are at. It won't pan out any better than last fall—no, not by half. Mind the words of the Reporter,

JULY 1827—JULY 1887.

This week, in July 1829, the first number of what now is the Centre Reporter was issued at Aaronsburg. We have before us copies of that date, which are scare one-third the present size of the Reporter of 60 years ago. We omit the history of the paper from 1827 to 1858, at which latter date it was removed to Centre Hall, greatly enlarged, and printed entirely in the English language.

With the publication of the Centre Reporter at Centre Hall, the place at once began to acquire a reputation abroad, on account of the lively interest the paper took in the matter of favoring enterprises and improvements, as well as from its outspoken position on matters relating to the general welfare. With the publication of a live newspaper here, our town seemed to get a real start for growth, backed by solid and substantial aid from the Reporter, in addition to its earnest advocacy of every thing that might tend to benefit our town and the public in general.

It is with pride we look upon the past, and see the success which has crowned the efforts of this paper to do good. When the publication of the Reporter began hsre, we found schools in poor condition, kept in a shabby house, at times moved around to blacksmith shops, and ungraded. By our pleadings the board of directors was induced to erect a new and comfortable brick house, (the present one,) with four apartments, and we succeeded in establishing here the first regularly graded schools, with a grammar school in which most of the academic branches were introduced. This system, planted by us, has been followed down to this day, and Centre Hall has prided itself, in consequence, of having as good schools as any district in this section of the state.

The water works were found delapitated and the log system, of which they were built, was rotted out, and the town found itself without water, and a general clamor for some one to reconstruct the works. None of the citizens would risk a dollar for this purpose, on account of the ill success of the former plant and the money lost upon it, from the stock having become worthless. The Reporter saw the dry outlook, and yielding to the public clamor, risked what others equally interested would not risk, and undertook the entire reconstruction of the water works, notwithstanding the warnings of outside experts, that our money would be sunk. But, with the good and needs of our town in view, we went on and had the water works reconstructed upon an iron system. This was in 1876, and now there is not a town in the United States which can boast of better, finer, cheaper water, with uninterrupted flow, than Centre Hall; and so proud are we of our success in the work, that we bear all the curses, insults and abuse, stirred up by three or tour envious characters, with perfect composure.

Centre Hall's more recent boom, the good effects of which are felt by all, is owing to the completion of our railroad. In this much needed improvement the Reporter was one of the pioneers, and kept up the agitation, long some of the early friends of our railroad had passed away. The Reporter, through its editorial colums kept the subject alive; it did not only agitate, but it backed up its pleadings with the most liberal aid in dollars, along with a few other friends. We flatter ourselves, and are proud to refer to it in this connection, that to the Reporter's efforts, mainly, is attributable the final completion of the road, which has supplied a long-felt want of Penns valley and Centre county, and which has been the means of planting new industries among us, and turned our forests into mines of wealth, and brought work for every season of the year, for the laboring class. Now, that the good work is accompanied, the few jealous of the credit of the Reporter may have from its efforts to get a railroad, are trying to wipe us out. But the engine will go on—get off the track.

The Reporter also contributed most liberally in the erection of buildings here, which the place need not be ashamed of, and among these, went into an enterprise long needed here, by erecting a first-class roller flouring mill, that is now manufacturing flour equal to any in the United States, which is proven by the fact that the orders for flour are beyond the capacity of the mill, and still coming in. We are proud of the mill, and the neighborhood may well be to have a first-class institution of the kind, which has proven an invaluable convenience. But right here again are seen to pop up the heads of three or four particular friends who wish to pull down the mill, but it keeps rirht on grindihg more and more, and better.

It is singular, that in establishing a first-class weekly paper, which has constantly labored for the general good in improvements as well as in honest politics, men of professed intelligence should be found, openly astempting to crush the Reporter. But, it is a pleasure to know that we have the good wishes of the masses, along with the jealous hatred of the few.

The Reporter simply asks the continued confidence of the public, guaranteeing always to advocate what is right, and give all the material aid it can to useful enterprise and improvement. Without adding anything further, upon the subject of the Reporter's good work, of which we could furnish additional data, we think the public understand the motives of a few who seek to injure us, because themselves have nothing to point to except to stand in the way of enterprise and improvement, seeking to undermine us and tear down that which every good citizen will aid in having go forward. The Reporter will go forward.

LANDLORDS GET SOBER.

On 18 was the time appointed by the Huntingdon hotel keepers close their places of business and they had made all their arrangements to do so by discharging their clerks and servants, but a number of leading business men prevailed upon them to keep open. This was hailed with delight, as the closing of the hotels would have proven a severe blow to transient men and the public generally.

THE REPUBS.

The Republican county convention met at Bellefonte, Tuesday, to elect delegates to the state convention. There was a lively contest between the two rings of the party, and it seems the Beaver and *Gazette* ring were sort of snowed under. The other fellows stole a march on them, under the lead of ex-Prothonotary G. M. Boal. The delegates to State Convention are John P. Harris and W. P. Shoop.

THE TROUBLE AMONG THE KNIGHTS.

General Master Workman Powderly's denial of the assertion that the organization of the Knights of Labor is breaking up is vehement, logical and picturesque in its expressions. He says:

We are breaking up as the plowman breaks up the soil for the sowing of new seed; we are breaking up old traditions; we are breaking up hereditary rights, and planting everywhere the seed of universal rights; we are breaking up the idea that money makes the man, and not moral worth; we are breaking up the idea that might makes right; we are breaking up the idea that legislation is alone for the rich; we are breaking up the idea that the Congress of the United States must be run by millionaires for the benefit of millionaires; we are breaking up the idea that a few men may hold millions of acres of untilled land, while other men starve for want of one acre; we are breaking up the practice of putting the labor of ciriminals into competition with honest labor, and starving it to death.

Mr. Powderly continues in this strain a review of the prospects and purposes of the order, and he predicts for the organization greater power and usefulness in the future than it has ever yet enjoyed.

Lebanon, Pa., July 15.—Colonel T. T Worth, of the *Courier*, presided over a meeting of citizens and business men held for the purpose of tendering a testimonial to Robert H. Coleman.

The affair is in the nature of an expression of gratitude to Mr Coleman, for his constant contributions to the material welfare of the community by the erection of furnaces and railroads and the construction of buildings.

It is fortunate for Lebanon to have a Coleman, and fortunate for Coleman that he lives at Lebanon, for had he lived here, he would have been kicked, cuffed, cursed and slandred by a half dozen hwiffets who are down on enterprize.

G. L. Goodhart, announces his name for commissioner. He is one of Potter tp's best citizens.

TEACHERS EXAMINATIONS.

O—1887.—O

Philipsburg and Rush—Philipsburg, Tuesday,	Aug. 2
Taylor—Hannah, Wednesday,	" 3
Worth—Port Matilda, Thursday,	" 4
Huston—Julian, Friday,	" 5
Union and Unionville—Unionville, Saturday,	" 6
Walker—Hublersburg, Monday,	" 8
Burnside and Snow Shoe—Snow Shoe, Tuesday,	" 9
Liberty—Eagleville, Wednesday,	" 10
Marion—Jacksonville, Thursday,	" 11
Curtin and Howard—Howard, Friday,	" 12
Spring—Bellefonte, Saturday,	" 13
College—Lemont, Monday,	" 15
Boggs and Milesburg—Central City, Tuesday,	" 16
Benner—Knox's School House, Wednesday,	" 17
Patton—Stony Point, Thursday,	" 18
Half Moon—Stormstown, Friday,	" 19
Gregg—Spring Mills, Saturday,	" 20
Harris—Boalsburg, Wednesday,	" 24
Ferguson—Pine Grove, Thurs.	" 25
Potter—Centre Hall, Saturday,	" 27
Penn—Millheim, Monday,	" 29
Haines—Aaronsburg, Tuesday,	" 30
Miles—Rebersburg, Wednesday,	" 31

Examinations begin at 9 A. M.

Applicants must present testimonials of character from boards of directors

No examination will be required in branches in which grades have reached 1 or 1¼.

D. M. WOLF, Co. Supt.

McCLAIN'S LETTER.

The following letter of Chairman McClain on Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial Conferee system was written in reply to one from Murray Rush, Esq., Chairman of the committee appointed by the State Central Committee to devise an uniform system of Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial nomination in districts composed of more than one county. The Committee is to report to the State Convention.

Bellefonte, Pa., June 24th, 1887,

Murray Rush, Esq., Randor, Delaware Co., Pa.

Dear Sir:—Replying to your favor of the 20th inst., would say that I have very radical views as to what the Committee of which you are the Chairman should submit to the State Convention, and through it to the people, touching the subject of an uniform plan of Senatorial, Congressional and also Judicial nominations in Districts composed of more than one county.

I presume no section of the State has suffered more from the Conferee System in District nominations, than we have in our Judicial (49), Senatorial (34), and Congressional (29), (formerly 20,) Districts, in the last ten years.

There does not seem to be any power vested in either the State Committee or State Convention to adopt an uniform plan and compel observance by the districts and any action by either body will simply be advisory, which should, however, do much to bring the subject home to the careful consideration of the people in the several districts and thereby possibly, bring about desired reform.

From an experience of ten or twelve years had with conferees and conferences, I am clearly of the opinion that representation in district conventions should be enlarged to one delegate or conferee (instead of 3 delegates for each county,) for each 500 votes or majority, fraction thereof, said delegate or conferee to be elected by single districts to be erected in each county, the boundaries of said single districts to be defined by their respective County Committee.

The County Convention should have nothing whatever to do with district conferrees or delegates, and when a single district is composed of more than one election district, the members of the County Committee for each election district embraced in single district, meet as return Judges and certify to the Chairman of the County Committee the result of the delegate election in said district, and the Chairman of the County Committee to certify the same to the President of the district Convention.

Each county in the several Congressional, Senatorial and Judicial districts in the State to be apportioned, based on the last Presidential vote, of compact and contiguous territory. No ward, borough or precinct or township should be divided in the formation of a single district.

I enclose you the paper sent me filled out as directed, which I trust is satisfactory. I shall endeavor to be at Allentown and hope to see you personally, trusting your Committee can accomplish a step forward in the mode of district nomination, I am Yours Very truly,

Jas. A. McClain,
Chairman.

The following resolutions endorsing the above letter were unanimously passed by the County Committee at its recent meeting:

Whereas, The manner of nominating Congressional, Senatorial and Judicial candidates by means of the conferee system which gives to each county that may be contained in a Congressional, Senatorial or Judicial district regardless of the number of Democratic votes cast by each county, equal representations in the said conference, is injurious, unwise, foreign to our system of representative government, and has proven a great injury to the peace and harmony of our party in every part of our state is a fruitful source of fractional fights and continually breeds discord in our ranks, therefore it is hereby

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the plan proposed by the chairman of this committee in his letter of the 24th inst., to Murray Rush, chairman of the committee, appointed by the State Central Committee to devise a uniform system of making Congressional, Senatorial and Judicial nominations in districts composed of more than one county. And as the representatives of the Democracy of this county we call upon the State Convention which shall meet at Allentown on the 31st of August next to adopt such plans and relieve the party in Congressional, Senatorial and Judicial districts from the curse of the conferee system.

LINDEN HALL.

Mr. Jas. M. Ross is now ready to start his ore bank, he has just completed his washer, which he built himself.

Prof. Thos. Steine, of Annville, Lebanon Co., is sojourning with us for a week

Mr. Sheet, a Prominent lawyer of Grand Rapids, Mich., and brother of Henry Sheet, who was with us last winter, is the guest of D. Hert.

The Band will take in the festival at Tusseyville on Saturday evening.

Mrs. Russel Stam, of Iowa, formerly of Millheim, is visiting friends here.

Customers of G. J. Myers & Son, are all wondering what has caused the advance in flour. It will all be explained if they just ask Ed. something about the new miller which appeared last Tuesday. It is strange how saucy a man will get when he is once called papa.

Miss Lizzie Noll, of Bellefonte, is visiting at Saml. Davis'

Dude.

SPRING MILLS.

The corner stone laying of the M. E. church Sunday last was largely attended $115 being raised on the occasion.

The Knights of the Golden Eagle intend holding a picnic and festival in the grove on the hill Saturday July 30, all day and evening. A sham battle by soldiers of different lodges throughout the county, and speaking by prominent men of the order.

School opened this week with about 80 scholars.

Isaac Underwood has taken charge of the creamery and runs it successfully.

R. F. Fetterolf is home visiting his parents.

Mr. G. A. Bunk is still living, but in a very critical condition.

J. I. Condo took a flying trip to Gettysburg last week.

The creamery had a break-down with their churn last Saturday morning. *

—A full line of ready-made clothing for spring and summer, for men and boys, all prices, and latest styles—bargains and satisfaction guaranteed, at S. & A. Loebs.

AARONSBURG.

While driving some cows, Andy Musser was thrown from his horse, and the horse also falling fell on Andy and injured him considerably.

Mrs. Durbin Holloway, of Akron, Ohio., is the guest of Dr. Musser's.

Rev. Hetzell, of Dakota, Ill., with his family, is stopping at M. M. Musser's.

Albert Hombach has moved his family to Lock Haven where he is engaged in business.

Jacob Oliver, who left Haines township about twenty years ago and settled in Effingham Co. Illinois, died very suddenly on the 12th inst., in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He had just eaten his dinner and feeling indisposed laied down and shortly after expired.

THE HISTORICAL JOURNAL.

The Historical Journal for August is an unusually interesting and valuable number. Its leading feature is a biographical sketch, with portrait, of Governor John Andrew Shulze, including a history of the purchase of the large farm at Montoursville, which led to his financial ruin. This is followed with the Journal of John Hamilton, of Clinton County, who made a voyage in a canal boat from Pine Creek to Philadelphia, via Union Canal, in 1839.

Some valuable information is given of Huntingdon in early times.

Old time furnaces in Butler County and the first mail to Franklin make interesting paragraphs. A letter from Secretary Bayard shows that old Henry

Edith C. Baily contributes a charming article on "Local History—Its Interest and Importance." The story of a prolific family that emigrated from Greene County to Ohio in 1810 is one of the odd features of the monthly.

Harris, of Muncy, did not purchase his freedom, as he claimed. The department of old persons living is quite full, as well as that of aged deceased. An account of the centennial anniversary of a Washington County lady carries the reader back to pioneer days.

It is printed on heavy paper, in magazine form, and twelve numbers will make a magnificent illustrated bound volume of over 400 pages. Send $2 to John F. Meginness, the publisher, at Willaimsport, and secure it at once for a year. Back numbers still supplied.

A REPLY.

The communication of "Many Democrats" coming to me as it has unsolicited, requesting me to be a candidate before the Democratic County Convention for the office of Co. Commissioner has been duly considered by me. With you I agree that the office of Commissioner is the most important office to the tax payers of the County. The sentiments you express concerning our present Commissioners I heartily endorse, they certainly deserve great credit for conducting the affairs of the county with such marked ability and economy. The greatest care and watchfulness should be observed that the same good results may follow as has been manifested in the present efficient management. At your solicitation I therefore consent to have my name used as a candidate for said office, subject to the usages of the party, and if nominated, will use all honerable means to be elected, pledging in case of my electionmy best efforts in the administration ofthe important trust. Very Respectfully,

G. L. Goodhart.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that John D. Decker, of Potter township, is a candidate for commissioner, subject to Republican usages.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that S. F. Kline of Howard, is a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that J. F. Krebs of Pine Grove Mills, is a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Joshua T. Potter, of north precinct Potter, is a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Jacob Eisenhuth, of Millheim, is a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that James Kimport, of Harris township, is a cannidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that George W. Spangler, of south precinct Potter, is a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Joseph Smith, of Penn Hall, is a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that A. Ocker, of Miles, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democrrtic usages

We are authorized to announce that Oscar Holt, of Burnside township, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Joseph L. Neff, of Boggs township is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Josiah Hoy, of Marion, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that J. Adam Hasel, of Spring township, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages

We are authorized to announce that J. P. Condo, of Spring Mills, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that John Q. Miles, of Martha Furnace, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that W. A. Ishler, of Benner township, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that G. L. Goodhart, of Potter, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Jacob Emerick, of Penn township, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that A. J. Griest of Fleming, is a candidate for Commissioner. subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that J. C. Shope of Milesburg, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that John M. Furey, of Pleasant Gap, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Michael S. Feidler, of Haines township, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Joseph Gates, of Ferguson twp., is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce that John S. Gray, of Philipsburg, is a candidate for Recorder, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that A. Sternberg, of Bellefonte, is a candidate for Recorder, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that W. Galer Morrison, of Port Matilda, is a candidate for Recorder, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that D. L. Zerby, of Millheim, is a candidate for Recorder, subject to Democratic usages.

REGISTER.

We are authorized to announce that John. A. Rupp, of College twp., is a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that G. W. Rumberger, of Unionville, is a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that W. J. Carlin, of Miles township, is a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic usages.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce that John Rishel, of Centre Hall, is a candidate for Associate Judge subject to Democratic usages.

THE DISASTER AT ST. THOMAS.

Twelve Passengers Killed and Ninety Injured.

St. Thomas, Ontario, July 17.—It is now ascertained that the victims of the railway accident number 12. Mrs. K. Smithens and child; Mrs. L. Fraine and child; S. G. Zealand and child; Mrs. J. Boyle and three children; Engineer Donnelly; Herman Ponsford, who died from his injuries, and Mrs. S. G. Zealand, probably fatally injured.

In addition to those already reported injured are the following: Mrs. Morrow, cut on face and burned; Alderman Cockrane both hands singed; A. Musselman, neck burned; Mrs. McKinney, instep bruised and bone of foot broke; Dr. McNicholl, hands severely burned; Samuel Bowlley, fireman, hands burned; Conductor Matlock hands burned; R. Sanders, hands burned; H. Smith, bruised and burned; W. Colcott, hands, face, and arms scalded; F Queen, head, wrist and neck burned; Orinel Wood, badly bruised, hand, back, neck and shoulder burned; Oscar Allan, wrists and hands scorched; W. F. Martin, badly burned about hands and face; T. Comfert, builder, both hands burned while trying to save Herman Horsford: Percy Van Houghton, Michigan Central engineer, both hands burned; P. L. Hoyt, of the Michigan Central railroad both hands burned. Alexander Austin, of the Grand Trunk railway, engineer, shoulder dislocated; Thomas Robinson, fireman, badly burned about the head; John McLeod, face and hands scorched; Harry Bevis, hands and legs burned; L. Bennett, both hands burned; William Foote, fireman, badly burned about the face and hands; Mr. Gardner, badly injured in the shoulder and side; Mr. Prettyman, run over by a hose reel, and hurt about the thigh, side and arms; Albert Hutson, superintendent of the St. Thomas cemetery improvement, hands badly burned; L. Ferguson, burned about the head and bruised; Mr. Forbes, blacksmith, of the Michigan Central railway, burned about the face and hands.

The total number of casualties reported up to this time is fully 100. No further deaths have been reported as yet, but many who were seriously injured by the explosion are lying at their own homes or those of their friends, and it is almost impossible to learn their condition. An investigation will be held in regard to the cause of the accident and to discover upon whose shoulders the blame should rest. It is reported that the engineer had been drinking, but it is said the main cause of the disaster was the failure of the air brakes to work.

She Says the Money is Hers.

Easton, July 18.—Jules Van Doren and Mrs. Van Heyst, whose arrest for elopement and the theft of 50,000 florins was asked by the woman's husband in Antwerp and who escaped from the officials at Jersey City have been found in this place, and have since been watched by detectives. A habeas corpus was issued directing Van Doren to produce the child of Mrs. Van Heyst in court on Tuesday next. Van Doren says that he nor Mrs. Van Heyst have done anything wrong and they are ready to have the case decided by law. The woman says the money she has is her own. They keep in their respective rooms in the Barnett house, where they are boarding. The proprieter told one of the detectives that he would have to clear out, and stop peering around, but the officer said he knew his business and would stay, and stay he did.

The Disgraced English Paymaster.

Chicago, July 16.—William Markham, the forging paymaster of the British war ship Esporia at Hong Kong, was brought from Kansas City, where he was arrested. He waived examination, and was committed to jail until extradition papers from Hong Kong reach the secretary of state. He sat disconsolately in the United States marshal's iron cage. A reporter asked him: "How did you come to do it?" "God knows; it was impulse. I hadn't thought of the idea before. My record for seventeen years was as clear as a sunbeam, except whiskey and women. I admit I got the $11,000, but I didn't expend it, as reported, on that San Francisco woman. There are things about it I won't tell you.

Politico-Labor Parties Disagree.

Cincinnati, July 17.—There are two labor parties in the state, the Union labor party, which came within an ace of electing mayor of the city, and which is composed mainly of greenbackers, and the united labor party, whose members believe that only land values should be taxed. The union labor party, which is not to be confounded with the Casey, Keough, Lennon, Martin clique of New York. The united labor party does not quite favor the ticket. Some of the members talk about nominating a ticket of their own. Dr. A. S. Houghton and Dr. D. Beck and other united labor party men talk about such a course.

Cracksmen Make a Big Haul.

Bridgeport, Conn., July 18.—The extensive establishment of G. W. Fairchild, of this city, was burglarized Sunday morning and $15,000 worth of diamonds and watches were secured. The entrance was effected through a beer saloon into a court, and from there into the cellar of the store. Pinkerton's men are on the track of the robbers.

Items for the Industrious.

The strike of rug weavers at William T. Smith's Orianna mills, Philadelphia is reported to have been settled.

At the recent convention of the national plasterers' union it was decided to make the organization an international one, as applications for charters were received from Canadian plasterers.

District assembly No. 64, knights of labor, has made an appeal for aid on behalf of the label printers employed by Hinds, Ketcham & Co. of Williamsburg, who have been on strike for five weeks.

It is reported from Pittsburg that notwithstanding the shut-down of the blast furnaces on account of the coke strike, the ore shipments from the lakes show a large increase over last year, and it is estimated that the production this year will be 1,000,000 in excess of what it was in 1886.

The Morocco Manufacturers' association of the United States held a session in Saratoga. The following officers were elected: President, J. Park Postles, Wilmington, Del.; first vice-president, H. H. Pevear, Lynn; treasurer, M. S. Adkinson, Baltimore. The next meeting will held at Philadelphia.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

—The military investigation as to the cause of the fire in the Citadel at Quebec has just been finished. The only thing known of its origin is that it started in a quantity of straw just inside the stable door, which was left open on account of the hot weather. All the officers examined said they considered the powder magazine both fire and bomb proof, and the panic caused by fears of an explosion entirely uncalled for. Both the walls and roof consist of masonry six feet thick. A fire in Memphis, Tennessee, on the afternoon of the 11th, destroyed the upper portion of the stores of F. Ozanne & Co. and an adjoining building, causing a loss of $80,000. Fire broke out on the evening of the 11th in the Otto Colliery of the Reading Company at Branchdale, near Pottsville, and spread rapidly. Sixteen mules perished. It is said that even if the fire be extinguished the colliery cannot be again worked this year. About 200 hands are thrown out of work.

—The bodies of the six miners remaining imprisoned in the Best & Belcher mines at Virginia City, Nevada, were found on the morning of the 10th and brought to the surface.

—During the fourth race at Brighton Beach, New York, on the 11th, coming by the stand the first time, Jessie fell. Wanderment went over her and Thomasia rolled over the two. Chandler, who rode Wanderment, escaped unhurt. Koerber, on Jessie, broke his left arm, and Harris, Thomasia's jockey, bit his tongue in twain, fractured his skull, had his jaw broken, and sustained internal injuries. He is not expected to survive.

—Miss Viola Meets committed suicide at her home in Graham county, North Carolina, on the 3d inst., the day fixed for her marriage, because her father threatened to kill John Ammons, to whom she was engaged, if he appeared on the premises.

—Fourteen bodies have thus far been recovered from the ruins of the Alcazar Theatre at Hurley, Wisconsin. Three persons were fatally injured by jumping from the upper story of the building, making the total list of fatalities by the fire 17. The total loss is now estimated at $450,000 and the insurance about $50,000. Five blocks, including seventy buildings, were burned.

—Diphtheria is increasing in the districts around Quebec. Forty cases are reported at Levis, and at Charlesbourg a farmer named Poulin has lost six children, the oldest 15 years old, within the past fortnight.

—Maggie Harper was killed by lightning while walking along the street in Jackson, Mississippi, on the 10th.

—A heavy wind and rain storm at Highmore, Dakota, on the evening of the 10th, destroyed several small buildings.

—Near Litchford, Kentucky, on the 11th, James Holcomb and John Deeze went to the house of William Oller, "to settle a grudge" against him and his son "Jake." They used threatening language to the latter, whereupon he discharged a shot gun at Deeze, killing him on the spot. Holcomb then ran towards the orchard, where William Oller was. The old man seeing him coming and thinking he had killed the son, shot Holcomb in the breast, and killed him. An examination at Denver, Colorado, of the body of John Wetter, whose death on the 3d instant was reported to have been caused by cancer of the stomach, shows that he died by the administration of poison with criminal intent. A telegram from Detroit reports the death of Arthur Stone, alias Arthur Sanderson, on the evening of the 11th, from the effects of a gunshot wound inflicted by Sergeant Davis, of the Twenty-third United States Infantry, at Fort Wayne. It appears that Sanderson recently accused a sergeant of stealing a cane, and was tried for "conduct derogatory to military discipline" and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. On the 11th he made a break for liberty and was shot. At St. Henry's Ohio, on the 11th, Caspar Link, a clock peddler, got drunk and insulted women on the street. The villagers tried to chase him out of the place, but he turned on them and struck Bernard Brock over the head with a club, crushing in his skull and killing him instantly. He then struck Caspar Schneiderberger, knocking him insensible and inflicting injuries which may prove fatal.

—Grape rot is reported all through the Piedmont section of Virginia, and the grape crop there is said to be virtually destroyed.

—A disastrous flood, caused by the breaking of a dam, has occurred at Thompson's Falls, Idaho. It is reported that many bridges and the greater portion of the towns of Mountain City and York have been swept away, and it is feared that many wagons and teams on the roads have been caught in the torrent. The damage to mining property has been great, and there are fears that a number of lives have been lost. A tornado and hail storm passed over portions of Hughes and Sully counties, Dakota, on the evening of the 11th. Hailstones "as large as hens' eggs" ruined the crops, while the wind blew down a number of buildings.

—James Martin, a drug clerk in Bridgeport, Connecticut, was charging a soda fountain on the morning of the 12th, when it burst, and a large fragment struck him, causing a compound fracture of both legs below the knees.

—Joseph B. Lincoln was awakened in his Commonwealth avenue residence in Boston on the evening of the 11th by a burglar, who threatened his life if he refused to give up his valuables. Mr. Lincoln, who was alone in the house, handed over nearly $400 in cash and his gold watch to the burglar, who escaped. On the 12th Edward W. Skiff, a Herdic driver, who took Mr. Lincoln home at midnight, was arrested and confessed that he got a "chum" to go to the house with him and commit the robbery. The watch, but not the cash was recovered.

—At Royal Centre, Indiana, on the morning of the 12th, W. A. Garner saw a figure "groping around the room." Thinking it a burglar, he fired and shot his wife dead.

—A member of the Hull Yacht Club reported at Boston on the 12th that on the afternoon of the 10th while his yacht was anchored between Deer and Long Islands, he saw a boat containing five men capsize a mile away. He put out in a small boat for the place, but found nothing.

—The fire in the Otter Colliery, near Pottsville, is still raging, and the ground around the mouth of the slope is caving in. On the afternoon of the 12th, young Eddie Ferguson, son of the outside boss (the boy who first discovered the fire), was crossing the floor of the engine room with his father's dinner, when the charred boards gave way and he disappeared into the burning mine, amid an outburst of flame, coused by the collapse of the engine house floor.

—While watching a thunder storm from their piazza, near Opelika, Alabama, on the 11th, Mrs. John Bankhead and her three children were struck by lightning. Two of the children were killed, and the other child and the mother are in a critical condition.

—Mrs. Craig and her niece, Allie Phillips, were caught on a trestle bridge near Dalton, Georgia, by a train, on the morning of the 12th, and killed.

—Joseph C. Kennedy, an attorney and real estate agent, about 75 years of age, was murdered in Washington at 5 o'clock on the evening of the 13th, apparently without provocation. Just before he was about to get on a car at a street corner, a laborer named John Dailey walked up behind him and ran a large butcher's knife into his right side. Mr. Kennedy fell to the ground, pointing to his murderer, who made no attempt to escape. The wounded man died in about five minutes, and his assassin was taken to the station. There he told a rambling story about Kennedy having defrauded his father of property several years ago, and refused to make restitution. Mr. Kennedy was of an old Maryland family, and in 1850 and 1860 was Commissioner of the Census. At one time he edited the *Intelligencer*, of Franklin, Pa. George Smith, about 23 years of age, a saloon keeper of Savannah, was found dead with his throat cut on the beach at Tybee Island on the morning of the 13th. Thomas Cassidy and Barney Keys have been arrested on suspicion for the crime and a woman named Farrell has been arrested as accessory. It is supposed robbery was the motive of the deed.

—An express train on the Kentucky Central Railroad collided with a special engine while rounding a curve near Robinson Station, on the 13th. Joseph Paul, engineer, was killed. Four other train hands were severely injured, and the passengers had a rough shaking up. Two freight trains on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad collided at Craigsville, Virginia, on the evening of the 12th, owing to the misplacement of a switch. Both engines were wrecked, and a brakeman named Coffman was badly injured.

—As three Hungarians were going home from work at Yorktown, south of Hazleton, Penna., on the evening of the 13th, the ground over which they were walking gave way suddenly, and one of the party was buried beneath a mass of rocks and earth. Men were set to work at once, and, after working all night, they recovered the body in a horribly mangled condition.

—The Benjamin Ray property, on Housatonic avenue, in Bridgeport, Connecticut, was destroyed by fire on morning of the 13th. Loss, $50,000. A fire in Port Huron, Michigan, on the afternon of the 12th, destroyed Cooley & Campbell's planing mill and lumber yards, several small tenements, W. R. Mulford's furniture factory, and Forester & Vincent's grain elevator. Loss, $25,000. A fire at Lima, Ohio, on the morning of the 13th, destroyed Bangle's livery stable, Sontag's tobacco warehouse, and part of Meiley's block. Loss, $25,000. Incendiarism is suspected. The soap factory and refining house of N. K. Fairbanks & Co.'s lard and oil works in Chicago were burned on the evening of the 13th. Loss, $160,000, about one-half insured. A Methodist church at Bowling Green, Kentucky, was burned on the 13th, and William Lyle, fireman, was killed by a large bell falling on his head.

—The weather in Chicago during the last four weeks has been unprecedented, the highest daily temperature averaging over 81 degrees, and this notwithstanding the fact that, during three days in the latter part of June, it ranged below 70.

—A despatch from Roann, Indiana, says that on the 13th "the town was attacked by a cloud of insects, resembling millers, so dense that lights had to be lighted. The pests covered everything, business was suspended for a time, and bonfires were built, which drew the insects, and their bodies were soon piled up in great heaps around each fire."

—A special despatch to the New York *World* reports that during a colored funeral at Mount Pleasant, Tennessee, on the 12th, nine of the participants, who took shelter from a violent thunder storm under a tree in the graveyard, were killed by a single flash of lightning. The victims included the minister and his wife, and the mother and two sisters of the deceased.

—The total value of our exports of domestic breadstuffs during the twelve month which ended on June 30th was $162,426,194, against $122,810,379 during the preceding twelve months.

—In Richmond, Virginia, during the last three days, the temperature, between nine o'clock in the morning and sunset, has ranged from 94 to 100 degrees in the shade. The hotest place in the United States on the 14th was Fort Sully, Dakota, with the thermometer at 102 degrees. Huron, Dakota, and Atlanta, Georgia, followed with 98 degrees; North Platte, Neb., Dubuque, Iowa, Indianapolis, Ind., Lynchburg and Forfolk, Virginia, with 96 degrees; and Columbus, Ohio; Louisville, Kentucky, and Dodge City, Kansas, with 94 degrees. In Washington the maximum temperature was 93. During the past 24 hours the temperature has fallen from 6 to 12 degrees in Western Dakota, Wyoming, Montana and Colorado. A cool wave has also made itself felt in Northern Texas, the Indian Territory, Arkansas and Louisiana, where a drop of from 4 to 20 degrees has occurred, although the thermometer still hovers around the eighties. The warm weather has also been broken in the Lake Superior region, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States by a reduction of from four to eighteen degrees in the temperature. The heat continues unabated in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Eastern Dakota and the South Atlantic States.

—At Willborn, Texas, on the evening of the 13th, while W. E. Farquhar and Dr. J. F. Eves were jointly discussing the prohibition amendment, "Farquhar, who had concluded his argument against the amendment, became enraged at the remarks of Dr. Eves, who favored it, and fired at him with a Ballard rifle. The ball missed its mark and lodged in the wall just behind the speaker's head. Dr. Eves was not disconcerted by his opponent's attempt to take his life, and concluded his speech amid prolonged applause." At Lexington, Mississippi, on the afternoon of the 13th, R. B. Chatham, Independent and Republican candidate for the Legislature shot and killed John S. Harkins, Jr., associate editor of the *Bulletin*.

—Four colored men at work on a ceiling in the State House at Columbia, South Carolina, were on the morning of the 14th, thrown to the floor, thirty feet below, by the giving way of a scaffold. George Caldwall was killed and the others were injured, one, Cyrus Jackson, perhaps mortally.

—Two trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad ran into each other near Gaithersburg, Maryland, on the evening of the 14th, and both locomotives and several cars were wrecked. At the place of collision the double track merges into a single track, "and the brakes of the East-bound train failed to work when applied in order to allow the West-going train to run on to the double track." No one was fatally injured.

—A violent wind storm passed over Quebec and the surrounding country on the evening of the 13th, uprooting large trees, leveling chimneys and unroofing buildings.

—The town of Nogales, Arizona, was inundated on the afternoon of the 13th by a cloud burst on a neighboring mountain. In the vicinity of the town five houses were swept away and an infant was drowned.

—The city of St. Paul was visited on the evening of the 13th by countless swarms of what are called "day bugs," which swarmed around the gas lamps and electric lights, and covered buildings and the ground. In one place they covered the pavement to the depth of over a foot.

—Timothy Carey, a cripple, was supported by his wife in New York, she keeping a few boarders and working as a laundress. The couple spent the evening of the 13th in quarreling. On the morning of the 14th, after getting breakfast for her boarders, Mrs. Carey struck her husband on the head with a stick, and committed suicide by swallowing poison. Several years ago Mrs. Carey was sentenced to imprisonment for life for setting fire to her sister's house, but after she had served two years Governor Cleveland pardoned her.

—An oil can exploded in the house of J. L. Smith, at Latrobe, Penna., on the evening of the 14th, fatally burning a young son of Mr. Smith and two colored boys. At Greensburg, a petroleum explosion burned to death Mrs. Forsythe and destroyed her house.

—Three children of August Williamson, aged respectively 8, 10 and 12 years, while playing with firecrackers at Mount Pleasant, Wisconsin, on the evening of the 14th, exploded a box of powder near by. The youngest child was killed, but the others are expected to recover.

—A large tank of water, having a capacity of 30,000 gallons, supplying the Osborne House, near Lawrence, Long Island, burst on the evening of the 13th. A portion of its sides, with a large volume of water, crashed down upon the roof of the kitchen, which was partially carried down upon the heads of Frank Gildersleeve, Frank Frost and six female helpers who were at work. Gildersleeve had several teeth knocked out, while the rest was more or less bruised, besides being nearly drowned.

—At St. Thomas, Ontario, on the evening of the 15th, at the crossing of the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk Roads, a Grand Trunk excursion train ran into a Michigan Central freight train with oil cars attached. The oil caught fire and both trains and a warehouse and several sheds were consumed. The first car of the excursion train was crowded with people, and it is feared there was terrible loss of life. An hour after the crash, while a crowd of people were looking at the blazing pile, one of the oil tanks suddenly exploded, throwing hundreds reds to the ground and seriously if not fatally burning many. At last accounts nine bodies had been recovered from the train wreck.

—A freigt train and a stock train on the Burlington and Missouri Railroad collided on the morning of the 15th on a small bridge near Lincoln, Nebraska. The bridge caught fire, and two engines and thirteen loaded cars were destroyed, including two cars full of cattle. The loss is estimated at nearly $200,000. The train men saved themselves by jumping off before the collision.

—An unknown highwayman entered the store of John D. Langworthy, at Ashway, Rhode Island, near the Connecticut border, on the 14th, and at the point of the pistol, forced Langworthy, who was alone in the shop, to hand over his watch and the contents of the money drawer, about $20. The robber escaped into Connecticut.

—S. J. Straley, a prominent wholesale dealer in fruits and vegetables in Springfield, Ohio, was arrested on the 15th, on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretences. It is alleged that he created a corner in blackberries by purchasing almost the entire crop in Central Ohio, and, losing heavily, then transferred his store to a preferred creditor.

—The largest sale of confiscated goods ever held in San Francisco was made by the U. S. Marshall, on the 14th. It consisted of merchandise seized from Chinese steamers, including $46,500 worth of opium.

—Thomas Williams, 30 years old, met Maggie Catlin, aged 20, in company with her brother, on the street in West Newton, Penna., on the evening of the 15th, and asked her to shake hands. She refused, whereupon Williams drew a revolver. The girl started to run. Williams pursued her, and fired once, and seeing her fall thought he had killed her. He then blew out his brains. The girl escaped, as her fall was from fright. Both parties are colored, and Williams' action is attributed to jealousy.

—A telegram from Tucson reports that Southern Arizona has been visited by very severe rain-storms and cloudbursts during the past eight days. The Santa Cruz river is more than a mile wide, and washouts on the railroad have been frequent and numerous. A large quantity of stock has been drowned. On the 13th a loaded freight train was carried away by a cloudburst in Canon Deore.

—A temperature of 100 in the shade was registered by the thermometer in Lyunchburg, Virginia, on the afternoon of the 15th. The temperature at Pittsburg on the 15th reached 96 in the shade. Many mills and factories ceased operations, and a large number of sunstrokes were reported, three of them fatal.

—James Tolly, an eccentric farmer near Shelbyville, Illinois, had $1500 taken from his house by burglars a short time ago. The robbers overlooked $20,000 in coin. On the 14th Tolly was persuaded by his wife to take the cash to Shelbyville and deposit it in bank. The coin was in one package, and two men were required to remove it from the wagon.

—Meredith Mansell, colored, and one of his children were killed by lightning while at dinner in Pickens county, South Carolina, on the 15th. His wife and four other children were injured.

Obliging Mexican Clerks.

Mexican ladies even shop in their carriages, and compel the clerks to bring out to the curbstone the goods they wish to look at. A row of carriages jammed close together before a fashionable store, and a row of bareheaded salesmen, bargaining with the occupants, is a common sight, while other clerks rush to and fro in a frenzy of excitement, bringing out box after box and piece after piece of goods, matching shades, samples, trimmings, etc. Only servants and foreigners stand at the counters to buy. In a few of the stores the merchants have fitted up private parlors, where ladies may sit, if they like, and have the goods brought to them—but even this is considered "questionable." Shopping is a serious undertaking here, for merchants never classify their goods, but keep silks and cottons, woolens and linens mixed up together on their shelves in the wildest confusion. If you step into a store and ask for a pair of gloves nobody has any idea where the kind you require are to be found, and a grand search commences. The obliging clerks tumble over drawers in which are shoes and ribbons, bustles, laces, perfumery, and what not until the desired articles are discovered.

* * *

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT.—A Dakota young lady was visiting a friend in the east who had visited her in Dakota last summer.

"You don't know how I miss our lovely Dakota moonlight," said the territorial maiden.

"Don't you think the moon is as nice here as at your home?" asked her friend.

"Oh, it isn't half so lovely. You ought to see it—it's perfectly elegant, and makes it almost as light as day!"

"I did see it last summer, and it didn't seem to me to be any brighter than it is here."

"Oh, well, last summer, of course, it wasn't; but you ought to see it this summer since the boom struck our place! It is fifty per cent brighter."

* * *

The change from dry to green foods is a delicate matter with sheep. Just here is where the value of roots is most noticeable.

THE MARKETS.

ROVISIONS—		
Beef city fam bl	9 50	@10 50
Hams	21 50	@22 —
Pork Mess	16 00	@— —
Prime Mess, new	15 50	@— —
Sides smoked	— 9	@— 9¼
Shoulders smoked	— 6¼	@— 6¼
do in salt	— 6	@— 6¼
Smoked Beef	— 15	@— 16
Lard Western bls	6 75	@ 6 80
Lard loose	6 25	@ 6 30
FLOUR—		
West. and Pa. sup	2 50	@ 3 00
Pa. Family	3 75	@ 3 90
Minn Clear	4 00	@ 4 25
Pat. Wnt Wh't	4 60	@ 4 85
Rye Flour	2 60	@ 2 75
GRAIN—		
Wheat No. 1 red	89	@— —
Rye	— —	@— —
Corn, No. 2 White	— —	@— —
No. 3	— 44¼	@— 45
Oat, No. 1 White	— 38	@— —
No. 2 do	— 37¼	@— —
No. 2 Mixed	— 32	@— —
FISH—		
Mackerel, Large ls	30 —	@33 —
No. 2 Shore	16 —	@— —
Herring, Lab	5 50	@ 6 50
SUGAR—		
Powdered	6¼	@6¼
Granulated	5 15-16	@6
Confec. A	5 9-16	@—
HAY AND STRAW—		
Timothy, choice	13 00	@— —
Mixed	6 00	@10 50
Cut Hay	13 00	@13 50
Rye Straw	12 00	@12 25
Wheat Straw	— —	@— —
WOOL—		
Ohio, Penna., and W. Va. Fleece XX and above	34	@36
Common	30	@32
Unwashed medium	32	@35

The Widow's Mystery.

Mrs. Nelly Archer was one of the prettiest little widows that ever looked fascinating in the flutter of black ribbons and transparent crapes; yet, somehow, no one was ever jealous of the affectionate, warm-hearted, beautiful young widow.

For was she not ready to help the helpless, care for the careless, and think for the thoughtless?

You couldn't help wondering what people did in the benighted times before Mrs. Nelly Archer came on to the stage of life, so indispensable did she seem to human comfort.

So, of course, the very evening of the day that Miss Mildred Wilton became engaged to Henry Forrest, she came up through the evening twilight, with incense of flowers scattered on her path, to tell Nelly about it. It was just as natural as thinking aloud.

"In love, you dear foolish thing!" said Mrs. Nelly, laughingly, imprisoning both of Mildred's fluttering hands, and looking archly under the downsweeping fringes of her timid eyes. "Well, every young girl must come, sooner or later, to the place where some some happy youth becomes glorified in her sight, and his words are like the law and the prophets. May you never awake from the blissful dream, love!"

"He is so changed, somehow!"

The moon, which had been a narrow slit of pearl when Harry Forrest first whispered his love into Mildred's willing ear, was in its sickly gibbons now; and poor Mildred was crying on Mrs. Nelly Archer's shoulder.

"How, dearest?" said Nelly, stroking the dark, disheveled locks, while she pressed her cool cheek against Mildred's burning forehead.

"He is so grave and self-absorbed; and when he looks at me, it is with such a pitying glance.

"And two or three times some unspoken sentence has quivered on his lips. Nelly do you suppose—can it be possible?—that he has ceased to love me, and wishes to be release from our engagement?"

"Not a bit of it; love! Don't distress your dear little head; it will all come right, I am sure. You know that money affairs are in a very critical state just now, and all business men are necessarily anxious," replied Mrs. Archer.

"Do you think that is all?" murmured Mildred, gradually hushing her sobs, and drawing closer to her comforter, as a child distressed by sorrowful dreams clings to its soothing nurse.

"Of course it is! And now, love, it is growing late, and I must send you home. Go by the main road, Mildred —it is less damp than the path along the river-side."

What possessed her to set out by the river path, in spite of Nelly's warning? Perhaps because that way was nearest —perhaps because the finger of fate was in the thing.

For, as she approached a dense mass of silver birchwood that skirted the path, the sound of low voices made her start behind the trees with an uneasy consciousness that she was not alone.

The tones came nearer; and as the speakers emerged into the uncertain moonlight from the shadowed place where the path wound through the glen, her heart stood still with chill, sick horror.

She knew the promenaders well.

Was this the reason Nelly had desired her to go by the main road?

Oh, false friend—recreant lover—no need to ask why Henry was melancholy and changed.

"Nelly, you are an angel! Why should I not go with you?" she heard him say, as they paused at the path that led to Mrs. Archer's house.

Nelly shook her head laughingly.

"Mind," she said, "not a word of this to Mildred—poor little Mildred!"

There are times when a minute seems to compress into its seconds all the bitterness of years; and our readers may judge, if they can, how long this night was to Mildred Wilton's breaking heart.

By morning's faint dawn, however, her resolves were all taken.

She would release Forrest from his troth, though her own heart-strings parted—but she would never see Nelly Archer more.

Ah, why had she not suspected this double-dealing before?

"Why, Mildred, you don't seem at all glad to see me this morning!"

And Harry Forrest playfully pulled away the hand that shaded Mildred's tear-stained eyes, and looked lovingly into her face.

"Why, what's the matter?—you have been crying! Well, I suppose I mustn't ask any questions. I came, dearest one, to ask if you would allow me to fix Thursday week for our wedding-day?"

"My wedding-day will never come, Henry," said Mildred, controlling her agitation by a strong effort. "I release you from our engagement from this moment?"

"What do you mean?" ejaculated Henry? "Release me? But I won't be released!"

"Do not let us prolong this interview," said Mildred, tremulously. "I was accidentally in the river path last night, and witnessed the parting between you and Helen Archer."

"Well, what of it?" said Henry, stsill in a state of bewilderment.

"Nothing," faltered Mildred, almost inaudibly; "only if I had sooner known that your affections were transferred from me to Mrs. Archer, I should sooner have set you free from all allegiance towards me."

She broke down here, the poor little heroine, and burst into a passion of tears.

"My darling Milly," said Henry, as if a sudden light had broken in on his perplexity, "will you hear my explanation? Nelly made me promise secrecy, but she never could have foreseen these circumstances.

"My affections have been securely placed beyond my keeping ever since I saw one Miss Mildred Wilton.

"I never dreamt of transferring them, and couldn't if I were to try. But dearest Milly, since our engagement I have become a comparatively poor man through the failure of business men with whom I was indirectly involved, and I trembled lest it should be my duty to ask you to wait years for me, or even to give me up. For, Milly, I could not ask you to marry a beggar!"

"But Mrs. Archer so earnestly desired the marriage to go on, that she has nobly placed a large portion of her wealth in my hands—as a loan, of course—to enable me to begin the world once more.

"The sun of fortune, thanks to Nelly, is beginning to shine on me once again, and I come to claim you as my bride!"

"Then Nelly does not love you?" murmured Mildred Wilton, her eyes sparkling through tears like a rainbow.

"Love me? I should think not; but I can tell you whom she does love—your handsome brother Ashley, who is nearly as jealous of our business interviews as your little self. They are over now, Milly, and I shouldn't wonder if we had two weddings one of these days!"

And Mildred cried again upon her lover's strong manly breast—but they were not bitter tears! Nor could she rest until she had confessed everything to Nelly Archer, who, being a merciful little lady, kissed and forgave her in the same breath.

As Henry Forrest had foretold, there was a double wedding in the old village church, and Mrs. Ashley Wilton, in her soft white bridal robes, was even prettier than Nellie Archer, the widow, had been in her youthful days.

Natural Mimicry.

Some insects have a deceptive resemblance to members of the vegetable world, either for the purpose of protecting themselves or for that of decoying their prey. But a more wonderful simulation is that of the features of other insects.

There is in Borneo a sand-wasp which is addicted to the habit of devouring crickets, but there is also a species of cricket which exactly reproduces the appearance of its enemy, so that it can even associate with it undiscovered.

A species of mantis imitates the white ant, and mixing with the family, like one of its own members, quietly devours a fat termite, from time to time.

Flies often dwell as unbidden guests in the nests and hives of wild honeybees. They are belted and bearded in the self-same pattern as their unconscious hosts, but their larvæ pay for their hospitality they steal by devouring the young grubs of the hive.

Beetles often imitate hornets, since the latter are insects to which birds in search of animal food prefer to give a very wide berth. Even the mimicry of stinging insects is sometimes performed by innocent little creatures quite destitute of any such means of defence. A common insect, known in England as the devil's coach-horse, throws up its tail in the aggressive fashion of a scorpion, when irritated, but it has no hint of a sting. In its warlike attitude it is exceedingly alarming, not only to boys and girls, but to chickens and birds.

The bumble-bee flies, which are inoffensive little creatures, imitating the wild bee, flit about and buzz angrily in the sunlight, quite after the insect they copy, and gain an undeserved reputation of fierceness.

Certain beetles have become modified to resemble wasps, even to the extent of losing their solid waists for others of ultra-fashionable slenderness, and others, which mimic bees have acquired useless little tufts of hair on their shanks, to represent the pollen-gathering apparatus of the true bees.

A curious case of imitation is that of two species of Malayan orioles, which are almost exact counterparts of two varieties of honey-suckers. The latter are such fierce birds as to be avoided by all their feathered neighbors, and thus the orioles find their own deceptive plumage a great protection.

In a Tiger's Jaws.

Dr. Livingstone, who was severely bitten by a lion, said that when the beast struck him with its paws he lost consciousness and knew nothing until after his rescue. The doctor thought the lion's blow a merciful provision of nature, whereby the prey was freed from pain while being torn to pieces.

An English officer, while serving in India, had a different experience from Livingstone's while being carried off by a tiger. So far from losing consciousness, he was never more alive.

There had been a hunt to afford the Marquis of Hastings, the Governor-General, some sport. The tiger had been found and shot. As he lay motionless on the ground, everybody supposed him to be dead. But a tiger is not always as he seems. He has been known to charge a 100 yards with a ball in his heart.

The officer rashly approached the stretched out beast, when suddenly coming to itself, it sprang upon the man. He fired a pistol but missed. The next moment he was in the tiger's jaws, with his right hand pinned down across his breast, utterly powerless, and being carried into the jungle.

In a minute or two, the tiger, in order to carry its burden with greater ease, chucked the officer up in the air and caught him by the thigh as he fell.

The cool, self-controlled officer, though suffering agony, drew another pistol, introduced its muzzle into the tiger's ear, and pulled the trigger. The brute fell dead without a struggle.

Lord Hastings promoted the officer on the spot for his courage and calmness. But the snap of the tiger's teeth in re-catching him as he fell, inflicted so severe a wound upon the sinews of the thigh that he was lamed for life.

* * *

—The finding of the remains of a mastodon of the largest size, with a portion of scull over two inches in thickness, is reported from San Antonio, Texas.

—Prince Montleart, who died the other day, is reported to have left the whole of his fortune, estimated at two and a half millions sterling, to the Queen of Italy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1887.

The Baptism of Jesus.

LESSON TEXT.

(Matt. 3 : 13-17. Memory verses : 13-17,)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER : *Jesus the King in Zion.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Yet have I set my king upon my holy hill of Zion.*—Psa. 2 : 6.

LESSON TOPIC: *The King Splendidly Inaugurated.*

Lesson Outline :
1. The King's Purpose, vs. 13, 15.
2. The Herald's Compliance, vs. 14, 15.
3. The Father's Endorsement, vs. 16, 17.

GOLDEN TEXT: *This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.*—Matt. 3 : 17.

DAILY HOME READINGS:
M.—Matt. 3 : 13-17. The King inaugurated.
T.—Mark 1 : 9-11. Mark's testimony.
W.—Luke 3 : 21-23. Luke's testimony.
T.—John 1 : 19-34. John's testimony.
F.—Matt. 28 : 16-20. Perpetuity of baptism.
S.—Rom. 6 : 1-13. Obligation of baptism.
S.—Rom. 8 : 1-17. Life with the King.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. THE KING'S PURPOSE.

I. Clearly Defined :

Then cometh Jesus to be baptised (13).

Wist ye not that I must be in my Father's house ? (Luke 2 : 49.)

When I am in the world, I am the light of the world (John 9 : 5).

To this end am I come into the world (John 18 : 37).

Jesus, knowing that all things are now finished (John 19 : 28).

II. Determinedly Pursued :

Then cometh Jesus from Galilee to the Jordan unto John (13).

Jesus came from Nazareth and was baptised (Mark 1 : 9).

He steadfastly set his face to go to Jerusalem (Luke 9 : 51).

I must go on my way to-day and to-morrow (Luke 13 : 33).

Jesus endured the cross, despising shame (Heb. 12 : 2).

III. Conscientiously Accomplished :

Thus it becometh us to fulfil all righteousness (15).

My meat is to do the will of him that sent me (John 4 : 34).

We must work the works of him that sent me (John 9 : 4),

Having accomplished the work which thou hast given me (John 17 : 4).

Jesus; who was faithful to him that appointed him (Heb. 3 : 2).

1. "Then cometh Jesus....to be baptized." (1) An instituted ordinance; (2) An eager observer.—(1) A journey of Jesus; (2) A purpose of Jesus; (3) An act of Jesus.
2. "Suffer it now." (1) John's hesitation; (2) Jesus' command; (3) John's assent.
3. "Thus it becometh us to fulfil all righteousness." Righteousness fulfilled (1) By the Son of God; (2) With unquenchable zeal; (3) With becoming fidelity.—What becometh us: (1) To fulfill all righteousness; (2) To follow our Lord.

II. THE HERALD'S COMPLIANCE.

I. Hesitation :

John would have hindered him (14).

Be it far from thee, Lord : this shall never be unto thee (Matt. 16 : 22).

They worshipped him : but some doubted (Matt. 28 : 17).

If thou art the Christ, tell us plainly (John 10 : 24).

Peter was much perplexed....what the vision....might mean (Acts 10 : 17).

II. Instruction :

Jesus....said unto him, Suffer it now (15).

The Holy Spirit shall teach you....what ye ought to say (Luke 12 : 11).

Whatsoever he saith unto you, do it (John 2 : 5).

It shall be told thee what thou must do (Acts 9 : 6).

Go with them, nothing doubting : for I have sent them (Acts 10 : 20).

III. Compliance :

Then he suffereth him (15).

They straightway left the nets and followed him (Matt. 4 : 20).

He arose, and followed him (Matt. 9 : 9).

We have left all and followed thee (Matt. 19 : 27).

They then that received his word were baptized (Acts 2 : 41).

1. "I have need to be baptized of thee." (1) Just depreciation of self; (2) Just appreciation of Jesus.—(1) An honored ordinance; (2) A worthy administrator.
2. "Comest thou to me?" (1) The greater to the less; (2) The better to the worse; (3) The king to the courtier; (4) The Saviour to the saved.
3. "Then he suffereth him." (1) Obedient to Jesus; (2) Regardless of self.

III. THE FATHER'S ENDORSEMENT.

I. The Baptism :

Jesus, when he was baptized, went up....from the water (16).

Jesus came....and was baptized of John in the Jordan (Mark 1 : 9).

Jesus also having been baptized (Luke 3 : 21).

We were buried....with him through baptism (Rom 6 : 4).

Having been buried with him in baptism (Col. 2 : 12).

II. The Dove :

He saw the Spirit of God descending as a dove (16).

He saw....the Spirit as a dove descending upon him (Mark 1 : 10).

The Holy Ghost descended in a bodily form, as a dove (Luke 3 : 22).

I have beheld the Spirit descending as a dove (John 1 : 32).

I have seen, and have borne witness (John 1 : 34).

III. The Voice.

Lo, a voice.....saying, This is my beloved Son (17).

Behold; a voice out of the cloud (Matt. 17 : 5).

And a voice came out of the heavens (Mark 1 : 11).

A voice came,....Thou art my beloved Son (Luke 3 : 22).

There came therefore a voice out of heaven (John 12 : 28).

1. "The heavens were opened unto him." (1) The opened heavens; (2) The inlook from below; (3) The outlook from above.—(1) A view through the heavens; (2) A view into the heavens; (3) A view from the heavens.
2. "He saw the Spirit of God descending." (1) Endorsing his claims; (2) Inspiring his work: (3) Demonstrating his Messiahship.
3. "This is my beloved Son. (1) The Father's avowal; (2) The Son's exaltation.—(1) The Speaker; (2) The message; (3) The hearers.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

LESSONS FROM CHRIST'S BAPTISM.

1. On Man's Obligations :

Obedience preferable to ease (Matt. 3 : 13; Rom. 15 : 3).

Every duty should be done (Matt. 3 : 15 f. c. ; Jas. 2 : 10).

Righteousness should be fulfilled (Matt, 3 : 15 m. c. ; Acts 10 : 35).

Christ should be obeyed (Matt. 3 : 15 l. c. ; (Matt. 7 : 24:27).

Blessings follow obedience (Matt. 3 : 16, 17; Psa. 19 : 11).

2. On Christ's Pre-eminence :

Full of zeal (Matt. 3 : 13, 15 ; John 2 : 17).

Full of devotion (Luke 3 : 21 ; Heb. 5 : 7).

Full of the Spirit (Matt. 3 : 16 ; John 3 : 34).

The appointed Messiah (John 1 : 32-34).

God's beloved Son (Matt. 3 : 17 ; Luke 3 : 22).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

The fullest account of the preaching of John the Baptist is given by Luke (Luke 3: 3-18). John narrates in detail some incidents connected with the Baptist's ministry, but these occurred after the temptation, and are introduced to show how the earliest group of Jesus' disciples was formed (John 1: 19-51).

The site of the baptism of Jesus is in dispute. Luke (Luke 3: 2, 3) refers to the "region round about Jordan" as the place of John's preaching. John (John 1: 28) speaks of "Beth-abara" (the "Ferry House," or the "Place of Crossing"), or of "Bethany" (the "Place of Figs") "beyond Jordan" (east of the Jordan), as a scene of John's baptizing; again (3: 23) of "Ænon" (the "Fountains") "near to Salim." It is fairly thought that the first-named of these places was the site of the baptism of Jesus; but that does not locate, or identify, the site itself. Tradition has fixed on a ford not far from Jericho, and the claim has been made that it was identical with the crossing-place of the Israelites under Joshua. The Septuagint interchanges Bethabra, or Bethabara, with Beth-nimra (the Place of Leopards); and Beth-nimrah is found to-day near the upper fords, on the main road from Jericho to Gilead (see Tristram's Bible Places, p. 333). From the Gospel narrative, it would, however, seem that the place of Jesus' baptism was only a day's journey from Cana of Galilee (comp. John 1: 29, 43; 2: 1). This would necessitate a locating of the site much farther north than the region of Jericho. Captain Conder has suggested (Conder's Hand Book to the Bible, p. 319 f.) the identification of Beth-Abarah in the modern 'Abarah, "one of the main Jordan fords a little north of Beisan; and the distance from the most probable sight of Cana is twenty-two miles." This site has strong probabilities in its favor; especially as this crossing-place leads into Batanea (or Bethania) beyond Jordan; and it is not far from 'Ainun and Salim.

The time was at least two months before the first Passover of our Lord's ministry, because there intervened the forty days in the wilderness, and the events recorded in John 1: 19 to 2: 12. The traditional date is January 6, to which there are no serious objections. The year would be 780 (A. D. 27). This would allow six months or more for the early ministry of the Baptist. At this time Jesus was certainly thirty years old, having been born before the death of Herod (April, 750); so that for convenience of reckoning the above date furnishes a good point of departure.

Going to Change His Brand.

"Can I do anything for you ?" politely inquired the young man in charge of a cigar store as a stranger entered.

"Why, yes, I guess so," was the rather slow reply.

"You make a brand of cigars called the 'Lurids,' don't you?"

"Yes, sir, we do."

"And you keep advertising that you are bound to preserve the excellence of the brand ?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I've been smoking the Lurids for a couple of years past, and it's only lately I've noticed a change in the taste, I thought I'd drop in and see about it."

"Why, sir, we are using even better tobacco."

"And the same fillers ?"

"Better fillers, sir."

"Well, that's probably the matter. Up to a fortnight ago they had a beautiful taste of tarred rope, and my wife used to inhale the smoke for catarrh. Since that time they seem to have a sort of sheep twine taste, and the smell is like an old towel on fire. I was going to say that if——"

"Our cigars are made entirely of choice tobacco, sir."

"No rope inside ?"

"No, sir."

"Oh, well, then I guess I'll change my brand. Tarred rope lays over sheep-twine any day in the week with me, and there's my wife's catarrh and the baby's whooping cough to be consulted. Sorry to have troubled you, but all of us have our tastes, you know."

An Onyx Quarry.

There is an onyx quarry at New Suisin, Cal., and 100 tons of it were shipped to New York lately to be made into mantels, bureau tops, etc., while some of it will be worked into jewelry.

TERMS OF CREDIT.

The Time Allowed by the Various Countries of the World.

The following data regarding the terms of credit allowed in various countries are derived from reports of United States consuls published by the Government.

It appears that in Germany the credit system is very widespread, and that the time allowed purchasers to settle their accounts is generally much longer than in France and England. Nearly every commercial and manufacturing branch of business has its own particular terms of credit, and there is no uniformity in this respect.

In England, a payment of the price of the goods delivered is required at the end of three months, dating from the day of shipment.

In France, a four-month's acceptance is required to be sent in settlement of the invoice.

In Italy, but little credit business is done and none without good security being given.

In Spain, four-fifths of the transactions are done on a cash basis, while in Portugal great liberality is shown, and quite a long credit is usually allowed.

In Austria, it is scarcely possible to do business without allowing a very long credit, which is nearly always one of six months.

In Turkey, even objects of prime necessity are sold on credit, and in this country, as well as in Russia, the time allowed is in most cases twelve months.

In Canada, settlements are made at the end of thirty days, with a discount of five per cent. Sometimes a credit of from three to six months is allowed but in this case there is no discount granted upon payment of the account.

In Mexico the large commercial houses willingly give credit of from six to eight months, and in the retail trade long terms are given customers in which to settle their accounts. In Costa Rica a credit of from six to twelve months is given in case of merchandise imported from Europe, in order that the goods may be easily and quickly disposed of. But since this system of credit has often led to losses it is now being given up.

In Cuba the time fixed for payment is generally from four to five months after delivery of the goods.

The consul general of the United States at Rio states that one of the greatest drawbacks to commercial intercourse with Brazil resides in the necessity of allowing too long a credit. At Rio Janeiro, as in Buenos Ayres, the minimum credit is six months and often more.

In the Bermudas, accounts are settled but once a year. The 30th of June is the day usually fixed for the payments.

In Asia Minor, a credit of but two or three weeks is in most cases all that is allowed.

In China, it is not customary to give credit. Money is obtained from lenders, who exact an interest of from 8 to 12 per cent. Business is nearly always conducted upon a cash basis.

In Australia, a credit of six months is generally allowed.

AMERICAN MUMMIES.

Curiosities From the Sierra Madres —Aztecs in a Fine State of Preservation.

For some days past Mr. Docking of San Francisco, has been in possession of a collection of rare specimens of mummified human remains, which scientifically considered, may be stated to be one of the most wonderful and interesting discoveries made for many years. It is much to be regretted that these relics of the prehistoric American ancestors are about to be taken to Europe, where they will probably become the property of some museum of antiquities, They differ from any of the other kinds of preserved human bodies in their entire unsusceptibility to atmospheric influence, as no exposure appears to have the least effect upon their almost perfect condition.

The Egyptian mummies in the different museums of the world require to be hermetically sealed to prevent them from falling to pieces, while these natural American mummies will, in all human probability, remain in their present condition for an indefinite period.

The remarkable specimens of Mr. Docking's challenge were found not far from the banks of the Gila River on the slope of one of the branches of the Sierra Madre in Arizona, about thirty miles north of the Mexican boundary, in a rocky cavern, which was sealed with a cement so strong that crowbars and pickaxes could only with the greatest difficulty penetrate it. The fortunate discoverers were a party of mining prospectors, who, when they attempted to break into the guarded sepulcher, believed that they were about to find a second cave of Monte Cristo. After the discovery of these venerable remains the Indians of the neighborhood, who had known of the existence of the cave for many years, but had been ignorant of its contents, upon hearing that the bodies had been found, believed that they could be nothing else than the remains of some of their ancient deities, and thinking it their duty to preserve them from desecration caused no little trouble to the discoverers. But after several days of hardship and skirmishing with bands of the enraged natives, the miners succeeded in reaching the railroad, and finally conveyed the bodies to San Francisco.

Two of the mummies are especially worthy of attention, a mother and her female child, evidently about 4 years of age, which were found enveloped in one shroud. The delicate lineaments of the mother's face are clearly distinguishable, while the perfect preservation of the child cannot but be a mystery to scientists.

One other specimen is too important to be passed over; the remains of a man who must have been almost a giant in life. His hair still adheres to his scalp, while the cartilages of the nose and ears are so nearly perfect that only a close inspection reveals their imperfections. The eyebrows are still distinct and well defined, while between the compressed lips the cork-like tongue and glistening teeth are plainly visible. The flesh on the bones is, of course, considerably shrunken, but the muscles stand out in bold relief, and the features still preserve the unmistakable characteristics of ancient Aztec physiognomy, which is, indeed, strongly marked in all the bodies in the collection. In size and stature and in general appearance they strictly correspond with the description given by antiquarians of the prehistoric Aztec race.

Yet one more of the specimens may, perhaps, be noticed. It is the body of a young woman, whose silky, flowing hair is in a perfect state of preservation, and her small delicate hands and feet, with their long, fine nails, lead one to believe that she must have been one of the aristocracy of that ancient commonwealth. The beautiful coloring of her shroud, remnants of which are still visible, show that her contemporaries were by no means ignorant of the arts of dyeing and weaving. Close beside her, and wrapped in a shroud of similar texture and color, were found the remains of a stalwart man, who might have been, for aught we know, her husband, father or lover.

The Aztec race has always been more or less a mystery to antiquarians. It is admitted by all that they had reached a high degree of civilization centuries before the discovery of America by Europeans. Many historians have quite conclusively proved that in the eleventh century they were permanently settled on the plateau on which the city of Mexico now stands. It is impossible to more than conjecture how long before that time this tribe was in Arizona. Therefore, the age of these mummies can only be a matter of speculation.

The most eminent scientists from California, as well as numerous savants from abroad, physicians, historians and men of letters, all unite in expressing their admiration of these rare specimens of desiccated human remains, and the majority of them have left written testimonials of their appreciation.

A Tramp But Still Proud.

It was one fine afternoon last week, says a reporter, that the electric bell-button of a surburban mansion was touched and sent its tinkling reverberations to the bower, where the maid, in blissful repose, was spelling out a soap "ad." She answered the summons, and upon opening the door, descried a disreputable looking apparition, who at once tipped a battered hat and handed out a neat little pasteboard with the engraved inscription :

"HERBERT MANVILLE."

"Please give this to Mrs. Blank," he remarked in a mild tone.

"Sir!" exclaimed the girl in a high-pitched voice.

"It's all right—all right," replied the visitor. "Just hand it to Mrs. Blank and she will understand it."

The girl disappeared and in a few moments the madam herself came to the doorway. She sustained a visible nervous shock when she caught sight of the strange caller, but recovered in a moment.

"What do you wish, sir ?" she remarked haughtily.

"I just dropped in," answered the tramp with a mournful intonation—"I just dropped in to see whether you had any cold vituals to spare."

"Cold victuals?" echoed the lady angrily. "You come here in this manner for cold victuals ? What do you mean ? Leave the place instantly, or I'll have the dogs set on you."

"I fly," replied the tramp. "But before I begin flying I want to ask you not to rob me of my only means of support. I do not like to confess it, madam, but that card is the last of a fortune of 10,000 and is therefore the only one I have. If you will oblige me by returning it, you will at least assure me an equally hospitable reception elsewhere as I have received here."

Mrs. Blank fairly hurled the card at the intruder, who carefully wrapped it up in a half newspaper and put it in his bosom. He turned to go, and——the lady relented and sent him to the kitchen for some cold doughnuts.

At the Musicale.

Mrs. F.—How utterly stupid it all is. There's nobody here I care anything for.

Mr. F.—The singing is awful and I won't stay to hear Spouter read.

Mr. F.—Mercy! he is going to read? I don't see how Mrs. Redfern does manage to get so many stupid people together.

Mr. F.—Oh, she has the culture and intellectual craze just bad enough to rave over cranks of all kinds. Let's go.

Mrs. F.—Oh, we can't until Miss Screech gets through singing. How she does squeak! There's Professor Wise. He's to read a paper on protoplasms. Great thing for a musicale. I'd stay for refreshments if it wasn't for that. But I'm bored to death now.

Mr. F.—So am I. I've yawned three times in as many different faces now.

(Mr. and Mrs. F. to hostess.)

Mrs. F.—We are so sorry to have to go so early, dear Mrs. Redfern, but I am not quite well. I did so want to hear Professor Wise's paper, too.

Mr. F.—And I, too. But I really must insist on my wife's going home early. We've employed the evening thus far so much. How charmingly Miss Screech sings!

Mrs. F.—Oh, beautifully! How do you manage to get so many delightful people around you, Mrs. Redfern? It is always a treat for us to come to your house. And I have so enjoyed it tonight. If my poor head didn't hurt so I should so like to hear Mr. Spouter read. Will Miss Screech sing again, yes? O, Mr. Fraud, shall we stay?

Mr. F.—No, no, my dear; not with your head hurting so. I can't allow it. I only wish it were otherwise. But now we must go. Good-night, Mrs. Redfern. Such a delightful time.

Mrs. F.—Oh, charming, charming! Good-night! So sorry to go. Good-night.

He who envies me makes my virtue his vice, and my happiness his torment.

He who builds according to every man's advice, will live in a very crooked house.

REMARKABLE MEN.

Seven Individuals Renowned on Account of Their Age, Weight or Learning.

In the lower part of Coffee County, Ga., lives Mr. Stafford Davis, a relative of the ex-President of the Southern Confederacy, who is now 106 years old. He served through the war of 1812 and the Mexican war, but never received a pension for his services and has never asked for one. When twenty-nine years of age he married a Miss Lot, and now has children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren to the number of 275. In 1872 his wife died after sixty years of married life, and recently he led to the altar a blushing bride of fifty summers. Mr. Davis has been strong and hearty until this year, but is now quite feeble.

Washington County, Pa., has a veteran of three wars in Isham White, who says that he was born in Southern Georgia in 1776. He was one of those who fought behind the cotton bales under General Jackson at New Orleans, and thinks it was a bullet from his musket that killed General Packenham, the commander of the British forces on that occasion. He served against the Indians in Florida in 1838, and was a volunteer under General Winfield Scott in Mexico. His love for "Old Hickory" amounts almost to reverence, and he says that he votes for him at every Presidential election.

One of the largest men of modern times was Samuel Murfit, who died in England a few weeks ago. He was six feet one inch high, and weighed 560 pounds. The girth of his waist was nearly ten feet, and it took a tape-line twenty inches long to encompass the calf of his leg. No hearse could be found large enough to carry his body, and it took twenty men to lift the coffin through the window to an open wagon. He was a native of Wimblington, Cambridgeshire, and was fifty-five years old.

John Tipton, a sexagenarian resident of Illinois, has just begun the study of Greek. His life has been one of incessant toil on a farm, with scant opportunities for study, but every year he put aside a small sum out of his earnings, and thinks he has now enough to keep him in comfort for the rest of his days. He never went to school in his boyhood, and did not learn to read and write until well on in life.

Uncle Elijah Bellflower, of Dawson, Ga., failed to attend a recent meeting of the Masonic lodge and the members were so surprised at his absence that a committee was sent out to see if he was ill. This was the second time in forty-eight years that Mr. Bellflower had missed a meeting.

The biggest man in Congress is Representative George T. Barnes, of Augusta, Ga. He tips the beam at a trifle over three hundred pounds, and is one of the most popular men of the State. His constituency is proud of him, and he will probably remain in Congress as long as he wants to.

Perhaps the smallest man of his age now living is James Hoag, of Cedar Springs, Mich. He was born in 1815, and was one of the smallest babies known, weighing only nine ounces. He now weighs but seventy-six pounds, and is only forty-five inches in height.

Old London Landmarks.

Two old London landmarks will be obliterated by the widening of Little Tower hill for making an approach, on the Middlesex side, to the Tower bridge, which is in the course of construction. On the left, or eastern side, is the site, at present partly covered by the premises of the St. Katharine's Docks Company, of Hangman's, alias Hanson's (also Hamsden's), Gains. So strange an appellation carries us back to more than 300 years ago. It is, in fact, a corruption of Hammes and Guynes, and was given to a locality which was assigned to the poor traders therefrom when those places, along with Calais, were lost to the English. Across the road and directly opposite is a little burial ground, lying within the Tower Gardens railing, and occupying part of the glacis to the counterscarp of the most below. The graveyard is said to have been made for the use of the garrison on the breaking out of the cholera epidemic in 1832 and to have been finally closed twenty years afterward. Now almost entirely occupied by Mr. John Jackson, the contractor's, temporary offices, it has hitherto escaped the notice of topographers. Some headstones may still be seen against the low parapet wall. The corporation are about to remove the remains of interments therein to the City of London cemetary at Ilford. The memorial stone to the waterman's dog has also gone, together with the wall in which it was set, at the head of Iron-gate stairs. The recent destruction of Postern row (St. Swithin's alley), and the southern side of George street, just across the ancient London wall, on the northern side of the Tower, involves the disappearance of a once notorious qnarter; for there used to assemble the press gangs before setting out upon their expeditions among the purlieus of East Smithfield, Wapping and Ratcliffe.

Society in Mexico.

The habits of good society here are quite the same, with a little more dash of abandon, as any where in the world. The ladies wear imported Paris hats entirely. The sevillana, or modern small mantilla—a most delightfully graceful headdress which ought to be the fashion in the states in the summer, so universally becoming is it to all women—is not at all displaced by the French hat. The sevillana is entirely permissible in the forenoon hours, and no lady wears a bonnet to church. The church costume is a black silk or woolen dress and sevillana, and if you want to see some beautiful Spanish types among the ladies go to the cathedral or to the Santa Brigida or Profesa churches of a morning—where, among the hundreds of kneeling worshipers, you will see faces that an American painter would give much to transfer to canvas. The Mexican ladies go to church daily in the morning hours, for her worship is not restricted to one day in the week, and the Mexican church is not a combination of lecture rooms, reception halls and church kitchen. It is a place in which to worship God, and not to make a display of toilets and to sell oyster stews.

ROLLS FOR TWO.

How the Patience of a Waiter Is Tried Sometimes.

They were from the country, and had probably never eaten in a restaurant in their lives.

Waiter—Have you ordered, ladies ?"

First Lady—Well, no. I don't know what I want. Do you, Sally ?

Second Lady—Let me see !

[A pause.]

First Lady (reading) — "Vegetable soup." Is that made out of vegetables?

Waiter—Yes ; will you take soup ?

First Lady (continues reading) — Here's roast beef, roast mutton, roast pork, roast veal—oh, yes, and here's fish—white fish. Do you like fish, Sally ?

Second Lady—Yes, I like it very well (perusing bill of fare). Well, if they ain't got baked beans. I get all them I want at home.

First Lady—I do, too. How much is strawberries and cream ?

Waiter — Fifteen cents. Will you have strawberries and cream ?

First Lady (reading)—"Corned beef, ribs of beef with brown potatoes"—I bet that's good—"green peas, string beans"—oh, I like string beans, don't you, Sally ?

Second Lady—Yes, I do ; but here's sliced tomatoes and new stewed potatoes.

First Lady—How much is porter-house steak ?

Waiter—Forty-five cents.

First Lady—Oh, my ! Ain't that awful ! I couldn't afford to eat in a restaurant very often, could you Sally !

Second Lady—My, no. (Reading,) "Cracked wheat with milk, oatmeal." Oh, I don't know what I want.

First Lady—I don't either. (Reading.) "Three up." What's that ? Anything like "seven up ?"

Waiter—Those are butter cakes.

First Lady—What's butter cakes ?

Waiter explains.

Second Lady—What are you going to eat, sister ?

First Lady—Oh, I don't know. I'm awful hungry. (Turning to waiter.) Have you got coffee ?

Waiter—Yes. Will you have some coffee ?

First Lady—I don't know. Do you want coffee, Sally ?

Second Lady—No. I guess I'll drink water.

Waiter (tired waiting) — What are you going to order, ladies ?

First Lady—Oh, I don't know. Let me look over the bill again.

[A pause.]

First Lady—What's fricaseed chicken ?

Waiter explains.

First Lady—I don't believe I want that. Have you got any fried potatoes ?

Waiter explains that potatoes go with all meat orders.

A pause.

First Lady—What's oxtail soup ?

Waiter explains.

First Lady—Well, I don't want that. What kind of pie have you ?

Waiter names 17 kinds.

First Lady—Just listen, Sally. Did you ever ! Tell me what they are again, mister; there's so many I've forgotten.

Waiter signs, shifts his weight onto the other leg, and goes over the list again.

First Lady—Well, I don't believe I want any pie.

Waiter—If you'll excuse me a moment, I'll come back directly when you have your order made out.

"Certainly" (in concert).

Then the two ladies fall to discussing restaurants in general, criticising everybody within range of their optics in their superficial way, and finally drifts into a discussion of their shop purchases.

Waiter returns.

Waiter—Have you made out your order, ladies?

Both of them laugh hysterically and lady No 1 remarks that they had forgotten all about it. She picks up the bill again and ponders over it a long time in utter silence. Finally she asks:

"Don't you have a regular dinner ?"

Waiter—You can order a regular dinner. What do you want ?

First Lady—Well, I hardly know what I want. What do you want, Sally ?

Second Lady — Anything will suit me.

First Lady (hesitatingly)—I guess you can bring me some—rolls. Yes, and a glass of water. Now, what do you want. Sally ?

Second Lady—I'll take the same.

A hurricane of disgust breaks oves the waiter's classic brow and he moves off to fill the order.

An Arab Horse Trade.

An Arab who wishes to sell a horse will never consent to be the first to name a price. Some one comes up and says, "Sell, thou wilt gain."

The vender replies, "Buy, thou wilt gain."

"Speak thou first."

"No, speak thou."

"Was he purchased, or reared?"

"Reared in my tent, like one of my own children."

"What hast thou been offered for him?"

"I have been offered 100 douros."

"Sell him to me at that price—thou wilt gain. Tell me then, what thou askest."

"See what is written with Allah."

"Come let us drive away the previous bidder, and do thou take ten douros over and above his offer."

"I accept. Take thy horse, and Allah, grant thou mayst be successful upon his back as many times as he has hairs upon it."

Should the seller be desirous to avoid all risk of future annoyence on the subject of warranty, he adds, in the presence of witnesses:

"The separation between us is from this moment. Thou dost not know me, and I have never seen thee."

We complain that our life is short, and yet we throw away much of it, and are weary of many of its parts.

It is of the bounty of nature that we live, but of the philosophy that we live well which is in truth, a greater benefit than life itself.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r

Centre Hall, Pa., July 20, 1887.

Ohio Democrats are calling loudly upon Judge Thurman to run for governor. The Judge refuses to be a candidate.

The story circulated, by parties who know it to be false, that Judge Orvis, in his Fourth of July address, had made an attack upon the organization of the Knights of Labor, is not true.

Over in Huntingdon county there are sixty Republican candidates for the different offices to be filled at the fall election. That beats Centre two to one—how hungry the well-fed Republicans must be.

How foolish it was to take a jaunt to Williamsport, for a train of cars, when the head of the concern lived right here. Some fellows live without ever learning anything until it is too late, which accounts for the occasional fools there are sometimes.

The killing of nine negroes by lightning near Nashville, Tenn., was a remarkable event, and some demagogues will probably be found willing and ready to ascribe it to a Democratic ascendancy and an obvious desire to suppress the negro vote. If Democrats had nothing to do with the coldblooded deed, how is it that only negroes were killed?

News from native sources has been received to the effect that a battle between the troops of the Ameer of Afghanistan and the insurgents recently took place at Mashaki, south of Ghuzni, and that the Ameer's forces were victorious.

They are said to have captured 160 Andars and Tarakis, and to have sent the heads of 200 of the slain to Cabul.

A large force of Jaghuri and Hazarahs subsequently defeated the troops of the Ameer, who is now sending reinforcements to his army.

We are pleased to observe that the Democratic candidates for nomination, have followed the Reporter's repeated admonitions, and carried on a canvass devoid of acrimony. This fact is a dispointment to a few who were wishing that trouble could be engendered in order to injure the Democratic ticket nex fall. We were made aware of a scheme which, however, fell through. The Democracy are going to roll up something like an old majority next fall, in this connty.

K. OF L. DESERTIONS.

The *Commercial Advertiser*, in a long article on the Knights of Labor, says: From figures given out lately by Powderly, not to reporters, however, it is ascertained that the membership of the Order of the Knights of Labor has fallen from 1,000,000 to less than 600,000 within the last 14 months. The loss has been steady and is on the increase, while accessions to the order grew fewer each month. The cause of this is attributed to its failure to carry its point in its vital part—strikes—in two great strikes, that on the Missouri Pacific and the coal handers here.

JACOB SHARP'S SENTENCE.

Jacob Sharp, the New York millionaire contractor and dealer in aldermanic votes, was on 14, sentenced by Judge Barrett to four years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $5,000. Great influences were brought to bear to get the wealthy criminal off with a fine, which would have been a burlesque on justice, for the maximum fine, which was imposed, in addition to the imprisonment, would have been a mere bagatelle. Sharp is an old man, said to be on the verge of the grave, but as Judge Barrett put it, referring to these reasons as well as the disgrace to his family for a light sentence, "with over a stolen million in his pocket, Sharp clamors for mercy without offering to pay back a penny of the money stolen, so that should he die in prison his family has a vast fortune to fall back upon."

HEAT IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, July 17.—With a single exception, July 8, 1876, to-day has been the hottest for over thirty years, the heat being even greater than that of yesterday. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the thermometer registered 102 degrees in the shade, being just one degree less than that of July 8, 1876, and one and a quarter degrees greater than yesterday. Up to a late hour to-night there have been thirty cases of sunstroke reported, fourteen of which resulted fatally. At 11 o'clock to-night the thermometer stands at 87 degrees.

Pittsburg had 101 in the shade, and 6 deaths by sunstroke.

IN BRIEF, AND TO THE POINT

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remember:—No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

THUNDER, WIND AND RAIN

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE ON BOTH LAND AND SEA.

New York and Vicinity Visited By Mighty Gales—Vessels Overturned, Houses Blown Down and Trees Uprooted

New York, July 18.—About 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon one of the worst thunder storms that has visited this region for ten years broke directly over this city, accompanied in its wild career by one of the largest sized wind cyclones that has visited this city in some time, the full extent of the loss of life and damage not being yet fully known.

The maximum temperature reached in the city yesterday was 91 degrees, just before 3 o'clock in the afternoon, while at the same hour it was 96 in Philadelphia, 98 in Baltimore, the same in St. Louis, Chicago and Jacksoville, 85 in Albany, 78 in Boston, 94 in Charleston, 81 in Buffalo and 84 in New Orleans.

The bay was liberally dotted with sail when the cloud hissed thither. Veteran boatmen say it swooped down with unprecedented suddenness. Many little sailing craft and row boats were capsized.

The doctor's tug George C. Preston, started from quarantine out to the National line steamship Erin just as the storm got there. A two-masted schooner was blown against her, striking her bow on the port side and smashing a big hole in her under the foremast above the water line. The schooner was blown away with the loss of her bowsprit. The doctor's boat rescued a seamen of the sloop yacht Fanny then abreast of quarantine. The seaman was taking in the awning of the Fanny's yawl when the squall engulfed the yawl. It was towed to quarantine, righted, and the seaman rowed back to the Fanny in it.

Police Captain Smith took the sidewheeler patrol out in the storm and picked up thirty men and boys who had been overturned in sail and row boats.

The ships Annie Wright of Dorchester N. B., and Lorenzo of Connecticut dragged their anchors and came into collision, and were slightly damaged.

The steamer Columbia, with 2,600 souls on board, was on her way to Rockawny when the squall struck her. She had almost reached the entrace to Rockaway inlet, but seeing the squall hard aboard the pilot put over his wheel to port and headed her out to sea.

A good many of the passengers were frightened at the prospect of running to sea before such a howling tempest as seemed bursting upon them. Women wept and screamed, and became almost panic-stricken. Many stayed on the upper decks fearing to go into shelter, lest the vessel sink and they be drowned like rats in a hole. These were drenched by the rain. The squall was soon over, but it kicked up a stylish sea about the Columbia while it lasted, and she was headed bow on to it when a sufficient offing had been obtained, and thus rode it out easily for the vessel, but very uncomfortably for the wet, seasick and otherwise very miserable passengers. A report got all over the city last night that the Columbia had foundered in the squall.

The yacht Tough of this city, was sailing near Staten Island when the storm arose. Those on board of her saw another yacht, with five occupants go over. The Tough's crew were unable to render any aid until it was too late and the five men were drowned. They belonged on Staten Island and their boat was towed there by the steamboat Eliza Hancock.

These were some of the minor accidents: The sloop yacht Angler, with thirteen young men on board from Communipaw, was capsized off Tompkinsville. The occupants clung to the bottom of the boat for nearly half an hour, when they were picked up by a steam launch from Bay Ridge.

At Staten Island four upsets were reported. It is believed that no loss of life accompanied the accidents. A big white catboat went ashore on the little rock reef off the Cliffton dock, and every man on her went overboard and laid hold of the side to keep her off the reef.

The Windward club of Brooklyn was sailing in Jamaica bay, near Barren island in the yacht Julita, and saw a catboat knocked over. Two men and a boy were seen floundering in the water. One of the men was entangled in the sail. Captain Rohe, of the Julita, took off one of the men, and a man in a rowboat got the other man and the boy ashore.

A yacht was capsized off Manhattan Beach, but its three occupants were rescued.

At Rockaway Beach the gale picked up the sand that fills the streets and lines the shore and hurled it against the buildings so that the buildings rattled. Hail fell in some places. Small fruit and peanut stands were blown away. Chairs on piazas were blown off, flags carried away, and trees were blown down.

Coney Island got its share of the squall, but it did not interfere much with business there. The crowd that visited the beach was one of the largest of the season. No loss of life was reported.

Capt. I. S. Crowell, a life save at Manhattan Beach saw a sailboat capsize five miles to the eastward, and saw three men struggling in the water. He started after them in a rowboat and found them clinging to the capsized boat. He got them all safely into his boat and brought them ashore.

At Sheepshead Bay the storm did great damage to the crops and shade trees. Trains to and from Coney Island were brought to a standstill to prevent being derailed until the force of the wind had subdued.

All over Brooklyn trees, awnings, and fences were blown down, and houses unroofed, and there was a general disarrangement of the telegraph and telephone system by injury to the wires.

The spire of the Dutch Reformed church at Canarsie was struck by lightning and destroyed, although no other part of the building was damaged. The shutters of the German Lutheran church were blown off. The engine house of the Brooklyn, Canarsie and Rockaway railroad was blown down and many trees were uprooted.

The Dutch Reformed church of Lafayette, at Pine street and Communipaw avenue, Jersey City, was struck by lightning about 12½ o'clock. About 100 persons were in the church.

The bolt struck one of the lightning rods at the back of the spire. An iron rod runs lengthwise through the church near the ceiling, and from it are suspended two large chandeliers. Persons who were in the organ loft say they saw a small ball of fire glance along the iron rod, strike one of the chandeliers and disappear. A portion of the chandlier was twisted out of shape and plaster was knocked from the ceiling. No other damage was done.

The second squall arrived at about 10 o'clock last night. It had been gathering slowly for over two hours, but when it got here the wind this time came howling through the streets in advance of the rain. It reached a speed of thirty-six miles an hour at the signal service office on top of the Equitable building, but to pedestrians on the street, who were caught by and sent scurrying down to leeward in spite of efforts to breast it, it seemed to blow like a hurricane. It was a local storm. The temperature dropped temporarily to 72 degrees.

BRACE UP.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with Headache, you are fidgetty, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to *brace* up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at all Drug Stores.

A quarter dozen of little curs keep barking lustily at the Reporter's heels. What troubles the dear puppies? we are neither a B. O. agent nor a candidate.

MOST EXCELLENT.

J. J. Atkins, Chief of Police, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "My family and I are beneficiaries of your most excellent medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; having found it to be all that you claim for it, desire to testify to its virtue. My friends to whom I have recommended it, praise it at every opportunity." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup and every affection of Throat, Chest and Lungs.

Trial Bottles Free at all Drug Stores. Large Size $1.00.

At Augusta, Ga., on Sunday, the thermometer registered 104. At Washington, 99. At Piken, Ill., 103.

ROCHESTER CLOTHING HOUSE.

Mr. M. Fauble, formerly with S. & A. Loeb, Bellefonte, has opened a new clothing house in Ammerman's Block, Bishop street, Bellefonte. Mr. Fauble makes a specialty of the celebrated "Rochester Clothing," which is considered by merchants and the public, to be the best article in ready made godos. His stock has been received and is brand new in every particular. Along with nothing is a complete line of gents furnishing goods, hats, collars, shirts, underclothing, trunks, satchels, etc. Mr. Fauble invites his many friends in Penns Valley to call on him at his new stand and promises to give them better bargaine than heretofore.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

We have now on hand our full line of spring and summer cassimeres for merchant tailoring, which we are prepared to manufacture into suits at very low prices. We have secured the valuable services of Mr. Jackson, the well known Bee-Hive cutter. He needs no special recommendation, as he has been known here for 14 years or more. We are determined not to be undersold and guarantee all goods to fit or no sale. We claim nothing beyond the fact that we give perfect satisfaction to all who deal with us. Give us a call and be convinced,

Yours truly,
Samuel Lewin.

P. S. Call and see our ready made clothing. Children's suits from $1 00 to $5.50, good, all wool goods. Men's suits in proportionate prices. Be sure to give mea call. S. Lewin.

W. I. FLEMING,

The fashionable merchant tailor, having retired from the firm of W. I. Fleming & Co., has opened his establishment in Crider's Block, in the room formerly occupied by Dale Bros., next door to the First National Bank, where his old customers will find the finest line of goods at the lowest prices. Special attention given to cutting and fitting. A choice stock of

SPRING GOODS NOW IN.

Call and examine for yourself.

Spring, gentle spring, is here and every man and boy is thinking of a new suit.

I am crowded with work, but I put on a new band whenever one is needed.

—0—ALL WORK GUARANTEED.—0—

The business boom has struck us and we are ready for it. You need not be alarmed about a great press of work as I will get out your order at the time promised. W. I. FLEMING,

Crider's Block. Bellefonte

SCHROYER'S

CARPET STORE,

Bishop street, Bellefonte, Pa.

They must be selling Carpets at very low prices, as they have so many callers who, after examining their large stock, buy some of them before leaving.

A full line of goods is kept, from the cheapest to the best, consisting of Ingrains, extra Supers, Tapestry, Brussels Body Brussels, Velvet Brussels and Moquettes.

I also keep a full line of Window Curtains and Fixtures, Rugs, Ottomans, and House Furnishing Goods generally.

The best and most complete assortment of goods to be found this side of Philadelphia, may be found at my store.

Carpets cut and made ready to put down. Floor Linen, Ruggets &c. Goods offered to the public are just as represented.

HARRY SCHROYER.

Store No. 8, Bishop Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN,

White and red wheat, rye, shelled corn oats and barley wanted at the Centre Hall Roller Mill—for which the highest market prices will be paid. Grain taken on storage tf

——A full line of ready-made clothing for spring and summer, for men and boys, all prices, and latest styles—bargains and satisfaction guaranteed, at S. & A. Loebs.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

WE "MADE A BREAK"

BUT NOT A BAD ONE.

WE RECENTLY MADE A BREAK FROM OUR ORDINARY LINE OF GOODS, WE HAVE BEN SUCCESSFUL IN SECURING THE AGENCY FOR CENTRE COUNTY FOR THE

CELEBRATED |=| PATTERSON |=| ORGAN

WHICH IS ONE OF THE FINEST TONED INSTRUMENTS IN THE MARKET. ANOTHER FEATURE IS THAT WE GUARANTEE IT TO BE THE BEST FOR THE MONEY. EXAMINE IT YOURSELF. WE CONSTANTLY HAVE ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

FINE SILVERWARE, GOLD PENS, PENCILS, RINGS

PINS, CHARMS, HAINS, GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES. A FULL

Line of Silverware, Spoons, Forks, Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Revolvers,

SEWING MACHINES,

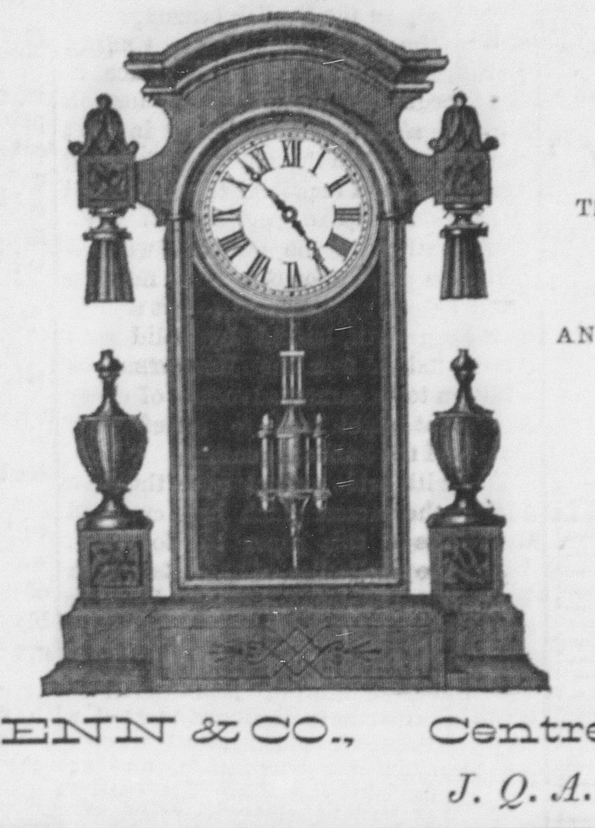
We have the Agency for and keep in stock the DAVIS, NEW HOME, and others, with all the mondern improvements and attachments adapted for dress makers or the home. Nothing would please your wife better than an easy running machine.

§

LAMPS, — LAMPS,

We carry a complete line of Hanging Lamps. We have the Agency for the Incandescent Lamp, which we claim gives a stronger and better light than any Lamp in the market. New invention.

Come and see our Holiday Goods. All goods warranted.



WATCHES,

We have in stock all of the leading Watches made in this country. We have

THE ELGIN,
THE ROCKFORD,
THE WALTHAM,
AND ALL AMERICAN WATCHES

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CLOCKS,

We claim that we have the completest line of Clocks ever opened in Centre co. We have small and large with handsome cases. We can give you anything you want in this line at exceptionally low prices.

E. A. GLENN & CO., Centre Hall, Pa.

Next door to Hotel *J. Q. A. Kennedy, Manager,*

H. K. HICKS & BRO. H. K. HICKS & BRO.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A,

—DEALERS IN—

Hardware, Oils, Paints,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

FREIGHT MUST BE LOADED AT BELLEFONTE BY 10 A. M.

EXPRESS ANY TIME UP TO TRAIN TIME. COME TO SEE US.

We have the largest stock at the lowest prices of any store in our line of business in Centre county. Now that you have a Railroad through the valley and Telephone Connection direct to our store, it will more than pay you to order from us. We guarantee prompt shipments and the lowest prices for the best goods. When you can save money you will certainly take advantage of this opportunity. H. K. Hicks & Bro.

Our positive terms are CASH Thirty days to responsible parties.

THIRTY DAYS TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

Remember the only agency for the SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOWS.

Glass, Iron,

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

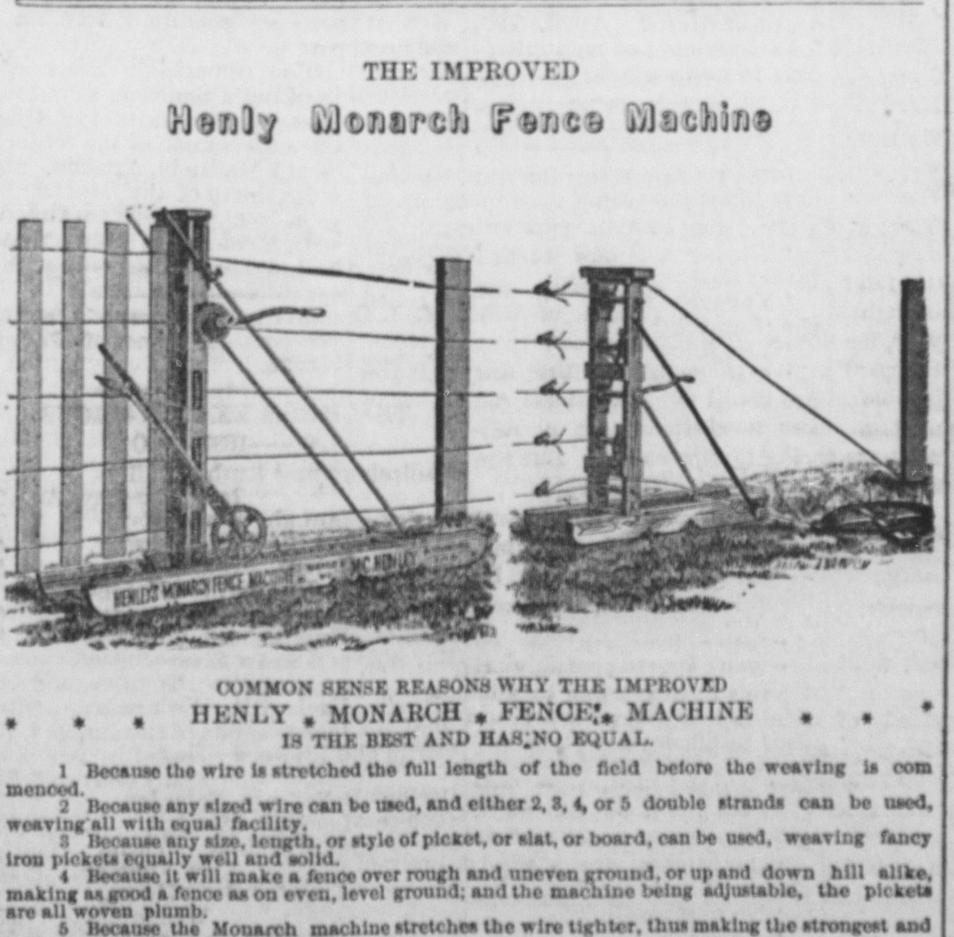
H. K. HICKS & BRO. april H. K. HICKS & BRO.

Read the "REPORTER"

$1.50 a Year.

THE IMPROVED

Henly Monarch Fence Machine



COMMON SENSE REASONS WHY THE IMPROVED
HENLY * MONARCH * FENCE * MACHINE
IS THE BEST AND HAS NO EQUAL.

1 Because the wire is stretched the full length of the field before the weaving is commenced.

2 Because any sized wire can be used, and either 2, 3, 4, or 5 double strands can be used, weaving all with equal facility.

3 Because any size, length, or style of picket, or slat, or board, can be used, weaving fancy iron pickets equally well and solid.

4 Because it will make a fence over rough and uneven ground, or up and down hill alike, making as good a fence as on even, level ground; and the machine being adjustable, the pickets are all woven plumb.

5 Because the Monarch machine stretches the wire tighter, thus making the strongest and best wire and picket fence.

6 Because any one, man or boy, can operate it, and there are no parts to get out of order and repair.

7 Because it is made of the best materials, and, with proper care, will last a life-time.

8 Because the price is within the reach of every farmer.

9 Because it is the only machine that forces the slat or picket firmly against the wire, thus securing the slat in such a solid and and permanent manner that it cannot be pulled out, and breakage is impossible.

10 Because the fence made by this machine will turn all kinds of stock, and is much stronger than any barb wire fence, and completely obviates all danger of injury to stock.

11 Because by weaving past the post, and fastening the wire strands to the posts with staples, and not nailing the slats to posts, thus keeping the wood parts from coming in contact with each other, it will not hold the moisture or rot. This is a very important matter, as all boards in board fences soon rot off at post, and occasion continued expense for repair.

12 Because all kinds of old material can be used for making new fence.

13 Because it makes the handsomest, best, strongest, and most durable fence, and is the only first-class, practical fence machine in the world.

For prices of machines, fence material, or territory, address,

SHIRES & KENNEDY,
un2m Manufacturers Agents for Pennsylvania and New York. CENTRE HALL, A.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelph and Erie Division)—on and after Jan. 30, 188

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 25 p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
" "	Montandon	5 36 a m
" "	Williamsport	7 10 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
" "	Lock Haven	7 58 a m
" "	Renovo	8 50 a m
" arr at	Erie	4 00 p m
NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg	8 10 a m
" "	Montandon	10 12 a m
" "	Williamsport	11 19 a m
" arr at	Lock Haven	12 10 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	7 40 a m
" "	Harrisburg	11 25 a m
" "	Montandon	1 14 a m
" arr at	Williamsport	2 15 p m
" "	Lock Haven	3 30 p m
" "	Renovo	4 30 p m
" "	Kane	8 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 45 p m
" "	Montandon	5 54 p m
" "	Williamsport	7 10 p m
" "	Lock Haven	8 02 p m
" arr at	Renovo	9 00 p m

(Sunday Train.

SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
" " "	Harrisburg	7 40 a m
" " "	Montandon	9 37 a m
" " "	Williamsport	10 40 a m
" " "	Lock Haven	11 33 a m
" " arrives	Renovo	12 30 pm

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	7 05 a m
" " "	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
" " "	Williamsport	8 15 a m
" " "	Montandon	9 17 a m
" " arr at	Harrisburg	11 30 a m
" " "	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane	6 25 a m
" "	Renovo	10 20 a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 15 a m
" "	Williamsport	12 20 p m
" "	Montandon	1 22 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 13 p m
" "	Philadelphia	6 50 p m
RENOVO AC'N leaves	Renovo	4 05 p m
" "	Lock Haven	5 05 p m
" "	Williamsport	6 20 p m
" "	Montandon	7 23 p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	9 30 p m
" "	Philadelphia	4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	2 45 p m
" "	Renovo	11 00 p m
" "	Lock Haven	11 58 p m
" "	Williamsport	1 25 a m
" "	Montandon	2 27 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia	8 25 a m

Erie Mail East, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P & W. R R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.		
PM	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	PM
1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45
1 40	10 25	6 05	Lewisburg	9 00	1 00	5 35
1 48		6 15	Biehl	8 51		5 22
1 56		6 22	Vicksburg	8 45		5 15
2 09		6 33	Mifflinburg	8 33		5 03
2 27		6 48	Millmont	8 18		4 43
2 37		7 00	Laurelton	8 10		4 30
3 17		7 35	Paddy Mountain	7 35		3 48
3 30		7 49	Coburn	7 23		3 30
3 40		7 56	Zerby	7 15		3 23
3 50		8 10	Rising Spring	7 06		3 15
4 00		8 19	Penn Cave	6 58		3 07
4 07		8 27	Centre Hall	6 50		3 00
4 13		8 34	Gregg	6 43		2 53
4 23		8 45	Linden Hall	6 33		2 43
4 30		8 52	Oak Hall	6 27		2 37
4 34		8 57	Lemont	6 23		2 33
4 43		9 07	Dale Summit	6 13		2 23
4 52		9 17	Pleasant Gap	6 03		2 13
5 00		9 25	Axemann	5 55		2 05
5 10		9 35	Bellefonte	5 45		1 55

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.50 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9 00 a m, 1 00 p m and 7 30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'ger Ag't

THE

Keystone Mutual Benefit Association.

—OF—

—ALLENTOWN, PA.—

Offers the cheapest and best

—LIFE INSURANCE,—

In amounts from $500 to $8000.

—O—

AGENTS WANTED.

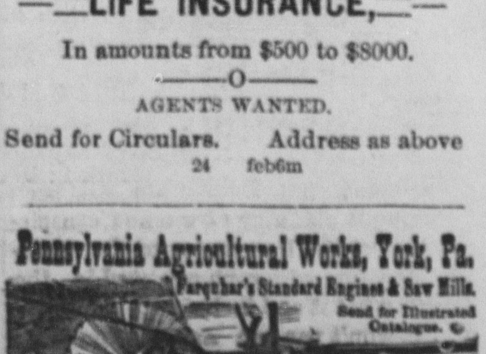
Send for Circulars. Address as above

24 feb6m

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.

Farquhar's Standard Engines & Saw Mills.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.



Address A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

WANTED Agents in every City and Town to sell this new book.

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OPPORTUNITIES

AND HOW TO USE THEM.
BY
ALFRED H. GUERNSEY, Ph. D.
ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED.
The Pictures contained in this book could not be reproduced for less than $12,000.00.

This is proving a most fascinating book to the public. In it is examined everything that in any way affects the problems of life, or sets conditions upon success in any part of our country, or upon any Business or Profession. Young men and women beginning life will find the book of great value, and it infuses fresh life into older persons. There never has been in the history of literature a book published with the scope and objects of this work, so the agent will have no competition whatever. The book receives the unqualified praise of every one who examines it. ☞ **A Grand Book for Canvassers** ☜ because 1-2 the Population of the U. S. are not satisfied with their present condition; nearly all can be benefited in their present calling by the additional light which will be thrown upon it by reading this book; it will be seen at a glance what a *vast field* there is for this work. *It sells at sight to all.* Men and women agents can make from $100 to $300 a month easily. ☞ We give *instructions* so **Any Person** with this book can become a *most successful Agent.* ☞ *Distance is no hindrance*, as we give **Special Terms, and Pay Freight Charges.** Remember, we give you the *exclusive* sale of this book in territory assigned you. Write for our large elegantly illustrated Circulars, containing full particulars, *Special Terms*, etc., sent free to all. Address immediately.

WINTER & CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass.

NOTICE.

All unpaid coal accounts on the books of W. H. Bartholomew, not paid on or before July 1, 1887, will be left for collection. R. E. BARTHOLOMEW.
Centre Hall, 5-18, 2m.

NEW STORE.

Mr. Wm. Shirk announces to the public that he has opened up his new store and hereafter will keep a full line of confectionery, candies, cakes, crackers, nuts, tropical fruits, etc., ice cream parlors open every Saturday. Meat market attached—keeps and sells none but the best of beef. Give him a call. 11may6m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

HARPER & KREAMER

Centre Hall,

Have just opened in one of Larges and Best Rooms in the Valley,

—A COMPLETE STOCK OF—

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS
NOTIONS, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWABE.
OILS AND PAINTS
GLASSWARE, QUENNSWARE,
GROCERIES.
COFFEES SUGARS, TEAS, FISH
SALT, TOBACCO, SEGARS,
EVERYTHING
KEPT IN A WELL REGULATED STORE.

ALL NEW GOODS.

We offer bargains unsurpassed n this COUNTY.

COME AND SEE US.

Al kinds of Produce taken and Highes Market Prices Paid.

Just Received

—AT THE—

Great Central Gun Works,

BELLEFONTE, PA,

A splendid Lot of

FIREWORKS, FLAGS & LANTERNS
FIREWORKS, FLAGS & LANTERNS

I am also appointed Agent for the sale of CAMPENS COMPOUND

DYNAMITE,

The Best Article of its kind for blowing out STUMPS and ROCK.

Store on Alleghany St., between Hicks' and Lyon's.

THEODORE DESCHNER,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

ST. ELMO HOTEL,

No 317 & 319 *Arch Street, Philadelphia.* Reduced rates to $2.00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.

Your patronage respectfuly solicited
JOS M. FEGER, Propritor

JOB WORK.

Having added to our stock of material we are ready to do poster work, at low rates; Sale bills, large ½ sheet $1.25; and ¼ sheet, $1.00. All poster work in same proportion. Envelopes at $1 75 per 1000 Bill heads and statements $1.75 per 1000. Cash to accompany order.

RECORDS OF THE BALL CLUBS.

Standing of the Clubs in Three Leagues—

The following table shows the relative standing of the National league clubs:

	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent. Won.
Detroit	41	20	61	.672
Chicago	37	22	59	.672
Boston	37	25	62	.597
New York	34	31	65	.523
Philadelphia	31	32	63	.492
Washington	23	34	57	.404
Pittsburg	23	36	59	.390
Inpianapolis	18	44	62	.290

There is still no change in the relative position of the association clubs. Baltimore, which keeps a good second has no idea of overtaking the world's champions, but they say they will keep pushing them to the end of the race. The record to date is as follows:

	Won.	Lost	Played.	Per cent. Won.
St. Louis	51	19	70	.728
Baltimore	41	24	65	.631
Cincinnati	43	30	73	.589
Louisville	39	32	71	.549
Brooklyn	32	32	64	.500
Athletic	31	38	69	.449
Metroplitan	18	47	65	.277
Cleveland	17	49	66	.258

The International league has been in rather rough water of late, but a meeting was held in Buffalo at which all the snails were straightened out and the league has a new lease of life. Pennsylvania is now represented by two clubs in the league, Wilkesbarre having purchased the Utica franchise. Scranton, which promised so well at the start, has fallen behind and has not been winning at all of late. The Wilkesbarre club takes the Utica record, and will thus be seriously handicapped. The record of games played, lost and won is as follows;

	Played.	Won.	Lost.
Newark	50	34	16
Buffalo	57	34	23
Syracuse	50	29	21
Toronto	49	27	22
Rochester	53	28	25
Hamilton	52	27	25
Jersey City	47	22	25
Binghampton	45	19	26
Scranton	29	10	19
Utica	52	12	40

Getting Around the Inter-State Law.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Before the inter-state commerce law went into effect the favorite practice of the railroads who desired to cut rates and discriminate in favor of large shippers was to grant rebates. This being prohibited by the new law, some of the western roads have now hit upon a plan by which they will discriminate in favor of certain shippers. Instead of granting rebates, these roads, it is said, are now paying ten per cent. of the regular rates to persons securing them business. While these roads pretend to pay such commission to freight solicitors only, yet it can easily be seen that the commissions can be paid to any member of a large firm on the pretence that such party is a freight solicitor.

He Crossed the Alps With Bonaparte.

CANAJOHARIE, July 16.—George Michael Blumbart, of this village has just died. He was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, in 1790 and early became a soldier. He was under Napoleon Bonaparte when that emperor crossed the Alps. At the age of 27 he came to America, 196 days being occupied in making the passage. He retained his faculties to the last.

A Tenant and Two Bailiffs Injured.

DUBLIN, July 18.—A tenant named Byrne and two bailiffs were seriously wounded while the evictions at Coolgraney were being effected. At the Kerry Assizes three murder and two Whiteboy cases were postponed, counsel for the crown declaring that it would be impossible to obtain a jury the members of which would do their duty. Judge O'Brien denounced Kerry juries.

To Escort Queen Kap.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 17.—The navy department has ordered the steamer Hassler, of the coast survey, to be prepared to convey Queen Kapioiani and her suite to Honolulu. The Ranger was selected for the service, but is not in a condition to go to sea.

Thirty-two Deaths from Yellow Fever.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 15.—There have been no new cases of fever since yesterday, but there have been two deaths. The record now stands: Total cases to date, 119; deaths, 32; sick now, 57; discharged cured, 30.

To Cross the Ocean in a Balloon.

PARIS, July 16.—The Paris *Figaro* says that Captain Jovis will in October attempt to make a balloon voyage across the Atlantic to New York. He will start from Saint-Nazaiao.

Gossip About the Sports.

Jack Burke, the pugilist, will sail for Australia from San Francisco, July 29.

President Kirkpatrick, of the L. A. W. is opposed to road racing and says he thinks the L. A. W. will do all in its power to prevent it.

Little Johnnie Murphy, the clever feather weight, is blooming into a good sprinter. Recently he won a 100 yard dash with Loring, who, at one time, ran in ten and a half seconds.

The famous Irish setter dog Garryowen, grandshire of the noted Elcho, Jr., died recently, aged ten years and eight months. He was the greatest prize winner of his race ever exhibited.

Mr. August Belmont, Jr.'s fox terrier Lucifer, which was sent to the jubilee show of the English kennel club, took first and special for best in open class. Mr. Belmont's dogs have won a number of prizes at other shows in England. Mr. Fred Hoey's Valet also came in for first.

One thousand seven hundred and fifty dogs were benched in the English jubilee show. There were 60 mastiffs, 120 St. Bernards, 80 Great Danes, 35 Irish wolf hounds, 21 deer hounds, 110 pointers, 160 setters, 80 retrievers, 100 spaniels, 25 poodles, 70 bulldogs; the rest were terriers and fancy dogs.

Jim Glynn, the Williamsburg heavy weight boxer, is preparing on the quiet for an eight round go. Jack Dempsey is trying to arrange it for him with Peter J. Nolan, of Cincinnati. The contest is to take place in the west, probably about the first of September. This will be Dempsey's debut as a manager of pugilists.

Jack McAuliffe, the light weight, started in training for his match with the English champion Jem Carney at Lake Hopatcong to-day. The place is fifty miles from Jersey City, on the Delaware, Lackawana and Western railroad, and has been picked out on account of the exclusion it will afford. Bob Drew will go with McAuliffe more as a companion than as a trainer.

John Teemer sent the following letter to the office of the *Turf, Field and Farm* with check for $250: "After the race at Pullman on Decoration day, Edward Hanlan, according to newspaper report, said that if I had been a contestant I would have been beaten twenty lengths. That was simply the talk of a disappointed man. If Hanlan is twenty lengths better than myself should be eager for a race with me, I send you $250 to bind a challenge to Edward Hanlan for a race of three miles at single sculls for $1,000 a side, to be rowed in August, before Hanlan goes to Australia. I will meet Edward Hanlan or his representative at the office of the *Turf, Field and Farm* any time he may name, to discuss conditions and sign articles of agreement."

KILLED AT HIS POST.

An Accident to the President's Train—The Engineer Killed.

UTICA, July 17.—An accident happened to the president's train last night while returning from Clayton to Alder Creek. The train was brought to a stop before the president's party became aware that there was an accident.

The engineer had his hand on the whistle to blow for Stiles Crossing, when the connecting bar to the forward driver on the right hand side of the engine broke, and the huge piece of steel revolved with terrible velocity, tearing out one side of the cab and ripping up the ties and the ground as the engine rushed along. A huge fracture was made in the boiler, and the steam escaped in volumes.

The president, when informed of the affair, said he thought there was something serious the matter when he saw the clouds of steam.

Reilly, the engineer, who had saved his fireman by forcing him on top of the cab, was found lying alongside his engine dead.

After instructions were given to care for the dead engineer, the president's car was attached to the express train, which had come up by this time, and was taken to Alder Creek, where the president and Mrs. Cleveland and others of the party left the car. It was then after midnight.

JAKE SHARP VERY ILL.

His Physician Pronounces His Condition Very Critical—Affected by the Heat.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The terrible heat of Saturday and yesterday had a depressing effect upon Jacob Sharp, in Ludlow street jail. He tossed and turned all Saturday night and moaned aloud in anguish.

Mrs. Sharp and Warden Keating paid the old man every attention and before daylight yesterday morning it was found necessary to send for his physician.

Sharp arose at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and drank a little milk, but could eat no breakfast. Dr. Loomis called shortly before noon and remained about ten minutes. He told Warden Keating that Sharp was a very sick man and that his condition was extremely critical.

Sharp's daughter, Mrs. Selmes, her husband and son Frank arrived at the jail early in the morning and remained the entire day.

None of Sharp's counsel called upon him and no other visitors were admitted.

Warden Keating was completely fagged out and compelled to go to bed during the afternoon to recuperate from his exertions.

Pool Selling Not Legalized.

SPRINGFIELD, July 18.—The attorney-general has decided that the law passed by the late legislature in relation to pool selling and book making on fair grounds does not authorize or legalize pool selling. The provisions of the act, he says, are excluded from application to inclosures of fair or race track associations incorporated under the laws of the state, during the time of the association. He further states that if pool selling is permitted on a fair ground it will be considered a gambling device, and that such society in his opinion would not be entitled to the $100 provided by law for agricultural societies.

They Will Urge Cleveland to Go West.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Mayor Francis has appointed a committee to carry the invitation to President Cleveland to visit St. Louis during the fall festivities. On this committee are the presidents of the various associations having charge of the fall festivities, and the many prominent citizens representing the Union and Confederate soldiers and business men. The colored citizens are represented by one of their race. The delegation will start on next Saturday.

Burned to Death in His Drug Store.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Frank Coy, of Davenport, was found burned to death in his drug store. About 1 o'clock in the morning he attempted to go down stairs with a lighted lamp when he fell headlong, breaking the lamp at the turn in the stairway. The oil flew all over him saturating his clothing and taking fire. Mr. Coy's clothing was hardly burned off. Everthing goes to show that he had been fighting the fire until he succumbed by suffocation.

Trying to Save the Trunk Murderer.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—The father of Brooks alias Maxwell who killed C. Arthur Preller at the Southern hotel two years ago is now on his way to St. Louis. The execution is set for August 26, and it is thought that the old gentleman's presence here may secure the doomed man at least a stay of execution. His attorneys expect to take the case before the United States supreme court, but desires first to consult the father.

Death in the Gale.

OLEAN, July 17.—A large portion of a tannery being erected here was blown down by a strong gale. Several workmen fell with the ruins. E. Reynolds was fatally injured. George Moore, John Goodsell, and James Murray were seriously, and several others slightly injured.

Convicted of Pension Frauds.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The commissioner of pensions is informed of the conviction at Knoxville, Tenn., of Thomas G. Barry and John J. Ball, charged with making false certificates, and of the plea of guilty made by Samuel L. Sussong to the charge of forging an affidavit.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Money on Call at 5 per cent.

		Closing Yesterday.	Closing To-day.
4½s,	1891, reg	109	109¼
4¼,	1891, con	109	109¼
4s,	1907, reg	127⅞	128⅞
4s,	1907, con	127⅞	128⅞

STOCK MARKET.

CLOSING PRICES.

	Closing Yesterday	Closing To-day.
Canadian Pacific	60⅛	60
Chicago, Bur, & Q.	144	144
Central Pacific	37	37
Del, & Hudson	101	105⅞
Del. Lack. & W.	131⅝	130⅜
Erie	31½	29¾
Erie pref	70	68½
Lake Shore	95⅝	94⅜
Louis. & Nash.	62⅛	60½
Michigan Central	90	84½
Missouri Pacific	102¼	103
N. Y. & New Eng.	50½	49
N. J. Central	76⅞	76⅞
N. Y. Cent. & Hud	108	108½
Northwestern	116½	115½
Oregon Navigation	99½	99
Pacific Mail	42⅞	44⅜
Reading	55⅝	54⅜
Rock Island	129	131
St. Paul	88⅝	85¼
Union Pacific	54½	53½
West. Union Tel.	76	74⅞

PRODUCE MARKET

	July	Aug	Sept
Wheat	82¼	82⅞	83⅞
Corn	44	45½	46½
Oats	33⅞	31⅞	31½

MERCHANTILE EXCHANGE.

Butter—Market steady. Creamery—Eastern 19a20½c.: Western 18a20c.: Dairy—Imitation, 14a15c.: eastern, half-firkin tubs, 16a18c.; western, 1[illegible]a15c. Factory—Fresh, 11a13½.; low grades, 7a8c

Cheese—Market steady. New York cheddar; 8¾a9c. Creamery—New York, part skims, 6a7c

Eggs—Dull and weak; 15a14½; 14½.

MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The 32d Session of Six Weeks, opens Monday evening, July 25th 1887, for the Teaching and Training of Young Ladies in Vocal and Instrumental Music. Address,
F. C. MOYER, Musical Director,
15j 3t Freeburgh, Pa.

CAUTION NOTICE.—HAVING PURCHASED at Constable's Sale on July 5, 1887, the following personal property of J. A. Hoover: 1 cow, 1 spring wagon, and all the defendent's personal property, I will leave same in the possession of Mrs. J. A. Hoover, at my pleasure.
2mjul13 DANIEL DREIBLEBIS.
Pine Grove Mills, Pa.

CAUTION.—MY WIFE, ANNA, HAVING left my bed and board, without cause or provocation, all persons are hereby cautioned against selling her anything on my account, as I will pay no debts contracted by her.
H. M. LIMBERT,
july133 Gregg Twp.

O—LOHR'S—NEW—GROCERY.—O

The grocery of Lohr & Strohmeier, having been purchased by the undersigned, the same will be carried on at the same place, and with important additions to the stock, to make the store more complete than heretofore, and at low prices. His stock will comprise

—SUGARS,—
COFFEES,— —TEAS,
—CANNED GOODS,—
DRIED FRUITS,— —CRACKERS.
—TOBACCOS,—
SEGARS,— —CONFECTIONERIES,
—ETC., ETC.—

The stock will always be fresh and of best goods. Every effort will be made to please, and a share of the public patronage is solicited.

16jun2m JAS. H. LOHR.
Centre Hall.

DR. H. S. CLEMENS,

whose regular office is in Allentown, Pa will visit Bellefonte one a month and Centre Hall every two months, for the purpose of examining and prescribing for patients. Will visit Bellefonte July, 12 & 13, 1887, from 6 p. m. Tuesday to 7 p. m. Wednesday; and Centre Hall on Thursday July, 14 Dr. Clemens is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, of 25 years experience, and practices largely by inhalations. Please send to office (Allentown, Pa,) for testimonials
22dec1y

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists. 4augly

NEW PLAINING MILL,

At Locust Grove, near Grove and Wolf's Saw Mill.

IRA BARGER,

has just opened a new and complete plaining mill at the above pla and is prepared to fill all orders for

SASH,— —DOORS,
—SIDING.—
MOULDING BRACKETS,

or anything else in his line. Rates as reasonable as elsewhere, and satisfaction guaranteed.

IRA T. BARGER,
9febly Spring Mills

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE COLLEGE.

Spring Term opens April 7, 1887.

This institution is located in one of the most beautiful and healthy spots of the entire Allegheny region. It is open to both sexes, and offers the following Courses of Study:

1. A Full Scientific Course of Four Years.
2. A Full Latin Scientific Course.
3. The following ADVANCED COURSES, of two years each, following the first two years of the General Scientific Course, (a) AGRICULTURE; (b) NATURAL HISTORY; (c) CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS; (d) CIVIL ENGINEERING.
4. A short SPECIAL COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.
5. A short SPECIAL COURSE IN CHEMISTRY,
6. A reorganized course in MECHANIC ARTS, combining shop-work with study.
7. A new Special Course (two years) in Literature and Science, for Young Ladies.
8. A carefully graded Preparatory Course.
9. SPECIAL COURSES are arranged to meet the wants of individual students.

Military drill is required. Expenses for books and incidentals very low. Tuition free. Young adies under charge of competent lady Principal, For Catalogues, or other information, address,
GEO. W. ATHERTON, President,
1ymar9 State College, Centre Co., Pa.

Larger Than Ever!

FURNITURE EMPORIUM OF

W. R. CAMP, Bishop Street, Bellefonte, Pa,

Is now more complete than ever. Endless variety of

Chamber & Parlor Suits, Odd Pieces

I respectfully invite the people of Centre county to call and examine. In purchasing these goods I have taken great care in selection, and purchased the best for the money. My prices are in strict conformity with reliable goods. Our Store Room is full and is worth seeing even if you do not buy. We have an attractive line of Parlor Suits—of all the fashionable styles. Chamber Suits are equally attractive. They are in Walnut, Ash and Cherry. Besides goods enumerated above we have everything that can be found in a first class Furniture Store. Come and see our Stock.

W. R. Camp, Bishop St,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"**Castoria** is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion.
Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

McCORMICK BBOS, McCORMICK BROS,

CENTRE | HALL, | PA.
CENTRE | HALL, | PA.

—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—

FURNITURE

Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suits,
Side Boards, Lounges, Tables,
Bedsteads, Wood and Cane-Seat Chairs,

Undertaking a Specialty.

JAS. H. LOHR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., AGENT FOR

Covenant Mutual Benefit Association, of Galesburg, Ill., special agent for the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Mifflin and Huntingdon. This Co., is strictly for Odd Fellows and their wives.

Also agent for the Union Central Life Ins. Co. o Cincinnati, and for various first class fire insurance companies. Rates same as any other agency. 5dec1y

CLEMANT DALE.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from first national bank. jan87

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Receive Deposits and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities:

JAS. A. BEAVER, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

J. D. MURRAY,
Centre Hall, Pa.,

Dealer in DRUGS, popular Patent Medicines Whiskey, Brandy, Wine, and Holland Gin kept and sold for medicinal purposes only. Store open every day in the week. may

J. ZELLER & SON,
DRUGGISTS, Bellefonte, Pa.
Dealer In
DRUGS, — DRUGS
CHEMICALS
PERFUMERY,
FANCY GOODS, &c

Pure Wines and Liquors for medicu purposes always kept

Hotels.

BUSH HOUSE.
W. R. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. june16y

CUMMINGS HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
EMANUEL BROWN, Proprietor.

The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate. Give it a trial
28june tf

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA
G. G. McMILLEN, Prop'r.
Good Sample Rooms on First Floor.
☞ Free Buss to and from all trains. ☜
Special rates to witnesses and jurors. 8jun

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.
D. J. MEYER, Prop'r.
FOR SUMMER BOARDERS AND TRANSIENT CUSTOM.

Good Table, healthy locality, pure mountain water, surrounded by finest natural scenery in the state. Schools and churches convenient. Terms very reasonable. 16aug tf

IRVIN HOUSE,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
S. WOODS CALDWELL, Proprietor.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor.

CAMERON HOUSE,
LEWISBURG, PENN'A
STETTLER & CODER..........P rietor
SPECIAL RATES TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS OVER SUNDAY.
Good Livery attached. Free 'Buss to and from all trains. 1ap.y

DR. G. W. HOSTERMAN,
Dentist, Centre Hall,
Residence on Main street. Office in residence. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession. Ether administered 14apr

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS.—
Dentist, Millheim. Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely withou pain. my 2 78

J. L. SPANGLER. C. P. HEWES
SPANGLER & HEWES,
ATTTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PENN'A.
Special attention to collections; practice in al the courts; Consultation in German and English

JOHN KLINE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA
Office on second floor of Furst's new building north of Court House. Can be consulted in English or German. 7m'y84

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law
Collections promtly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgas bonds&c. Bellefonte, Pa.

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS.
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office opposite the Court House, on 2d floor of Furst's building. jan85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte.

H. K. HOY, M. D.
OCULIST AND AURIST,
Office No. 4 South Spring Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
Office Hours, 7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2, and 7 8, p. m. 11may4m

SALESMEN
WANTED
to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age.
Chase Brothers. (Refer to this paper.) ROCHESTER, N. Y

S. A. LIST,
LEWISBURG BOOK BINDERY.
All kinds of binding, at reasonable rates. Newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, etc., bound and rebound in first class style. 10f3m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM the date of this notice we will do a strictly *cash* business, and positively decline to do any more "ticking." All orders for flour, feed and coal, must be accompanied with cash or no attention will be paid to them. We will buy all kinds of grain and pay cash for same, or exchange for flour, feed and coal. KURTZ & SON,
Feb. 3 1887. Centre Hall,

CENTRE HALL MEAT MARKET.—The Centre Hall Meat market having a refrigerator families can at all times be supplied with fresh meats, of the best quality, also bologna sausage. Next door to hotel; open day and evening.
14may tf HENRY BOOZER.

"Pansies for Thoughts."

Earth wore her beautiful garments,
One day, in the long ago,
And the sunlight kissed the flowers,
And the grass blades whispered low.

In the blue of the bending heavens,
Clouds sailed, like snowy fleece;
And it seemed that nature murmured
A beautiful hymn of peace.

And so, with my soul attempered
To the spell that the day had wrought,
I gathered my heart's love pansies,
The delicate flowers of thought.

* * * * * * *

Claim lay on the sleeping valleys,
The hush of the restless night:
And calm on the stately hill tops,
With their crown of silver light.

Like a tender benediction,
Did the loving moon-rays fall
On a mound of snowy daisies—
With the night-stars watching all.

And there—with the calm around
With the eyes of the stars to see,
I bought my heart's love pansies,
Pansies—for thoughts of me.

* * * * * * * * * *

But, now—as my mind goes backward,
To the days of the long ago,
I feel, though the years bring winter,
In my heart fresh flowers grow.

And I think in the better country,
When my love of old I see,
I shall know, that, in heavenly gardens,
Thought pansies bloom for me.

A CONSTANT WOMAN.

"But, my dear Mrs. Blair, I ask you now, is there any common sense in such far-fetched, finely drawn—"

"Stop, stop, stop!" laughed Mrs. Blair. "Don't say too much. In the abstract you know as well as I know that constancy is a very fine thing."

"Oh, in the abstract! I'm not considering that at present. But—"

"Yes and in the concrete. Reverse the case now, by way of argument. Imagine if you yourself were in Captain Low's place. Suppose that my charming friend Marion had engaged herself to you—"

"It was not an engagement," broke in Farmley sulkily.

"Well, so near it that one may call it so. But I'll say an understanding, if you shy at the other term. Suppose, anyway, that you had loved her—"

"I don't believe the fellow ever loved her!" Farmley again interrupted, pulling savagely at his mustache. "If he had, do you suppose he would not have come back in seven years?"

Mrs. Blair tapped him on the shoulder with her fan.

"You are a very impertinent young man. Twice you have broken in upon what I was saying. And you wish me to take an interest in your little affairs.

"You are a thousand times in the right—pardon me," murmured Farmley, contritely. "The truth is I am completely demoralized."

"I was saying, then, suppose that there had been a tenderness between Marion Dennison and you, and that you had gone away and she had not been able to keep faithful to you for a few years. Would you have thought constancy in that case a far-fetched, finely drawn notion?"

Farmley chafed silently.

"It is not the same thing," he said, at last. "Besides, seven years—"

"Oh, it is not? Mrs. Blair threw herself back, showing all her still pretty teeth. "Oh, you men; you are very amusing at times! The truth is, you don't understand anything about fidelity; it's an unknown quantity in yourselves (or no quantity at all), and you can never admire it in the other sex unless you personally are the object of it."

"So you will not help me with Miss Dennison?" Farmley asked, appealingly.

"Well, I won't say that," Mrs. Blair responded, getting up and walking the length of her pretty drawing room. "I like you, and I am dearly fond of Marion. I think you are very well suited to each other, and I really should like to see you married. Still, if the girl will persist in cherishing her love for the man who took her fancy years ago, I don't see much that I can say. In the abstract, I repeat, the sentiment is admirable and rare, and it does Marion very great honor."

"Bah! She was only a child when she met that fellow. Her feeling for him is a pure chimera, based on a schoolgirl's romantic illusion.

"Go dress for dinner, my dear boy, and put on a fresh humor before you appear again," Mrs. Blair admonished him, and left the room.

Mrs. Blair's house was a delightful one to visit, and it was never so delightful as when her guests, always well chosen with respect to harmony and sympathy of tastes, were assembled about her own gracious little person in the large dining room, whose generous bay window opened upon the flush of sunset, the long shadows over the lawn, the glimpse of a curve of shining river and soft blue ridge of hills beyond. But this evening the little company was out of tune. Marion Dennison looked pale and grave, Farmley (nice fellow as he was usually, Mrs. Blair said to herself indignantly) was silent and morose, or only exerted himself out of courtesy to his hostess.

"Really, young people are very tiresome when they fall in love," thought Mrs. Blair. "And when are they not falling in love?"

After dinner Mrs. Blair gave Farmley permission to light his cigar, and, taking Marion Dennison's arm, went out upon the gravel walk at the back of the house, where chairs had been placed, and joined him. The dusk was full of sweet smells of flowers and herbage, and there was a pale light abroad, mingling with the fading daylight, and emanating from a yet unrisen moon.

"I wish you would sing something," Mrs. Blair said to the girl.

Marion Dennison sang as no one else sang. She had a low mezzo soprano voice, infinitely sweet and clear and thrilling, but not powerful. It had been trained, but not overtrained. She sang as naturally and freely as a bird sings, and as effectively and simply without accompaniment as with one. She had what the French call tears in her voice. There was an intense pathos in some of her notes. She was never more charming than when she sang, and she was always charming. Mrs. Blair, as she listened to the liquid tones and watched the girl's delicate, spiritual face, acknowledged to herself that Ambrose Farmley's infatuation was not an unreasonable thing. Ambrose Farmley himself, throwing one arm over the back of his garden chair, allowed his cigar to go out, and pulled at his moustache, with his fine eyes glowing with resentful passion at his enchantress, while she, her head thrown up a little and her hands clasped loosely in her lap, seemed lost to all things sublunary. Was she thinking of that handsome, dashing, absent English lover of hers, who had captured her young heart when yet it was in its early teens, and whom she had given Farmley to understand she had promised never to forget?

A servant came out of the house and approached Mrs. Blair apologetically.

"A gentleman!" she said low, in answer to his whisper. Marion stopped singing. "Where is the gentleman?"

"In the little reception room, ma'am."

When Mrs. Blair had departed there fell an embarrassed silence between the two young people. The moon was now up, and it cast a pearly radiance full on Miss Dennison's blonde head and ethereal face. She seemed to her impassioned lover too beautiful and delicate and good for this earth and its rough uses. A moonbeam could not be more intangible nor cooler than she had been to him. This very evanescent, poetic charm of hers enthralled him—seemed to meet a want of his nature which no other woman had ever yet remotely touched.

He leaned abruptly forward, and her startled, dove-like eyes rested on his pallid visage. "Miss Dennison, I shall go away to-morrow."

"Go away?" she murmured.

"You see, I can't stop here, and be with you constantly after what I said to you yesterday." They both colored a little, but each was too much moved to notice the fact in the other. "And so I had best go away. But I wish you to know that I shall never change, and that if ever—if you—"

"Marion, dear!" called Mrs. Blair from the house.

Marion rose with a little agitated glance toward Farmley, who had put out his hand.

"Say good-bye now, won't you?" he stammered huskily. He looked very handsome and devoted and miserable standing there, and she impulsively laid her fingers in his. He held them in a close-grip, and at last she had to tear them away. When she entered the little reception room she had a heightened color.

A gentleman sat talking to Miss Blair—a large, red-faced, middle-aged man with a resonant voice. At her entrance he started to his feet and walking rapidly up to her seized both her hands.

"Marion! Well, well, well!" he cried, jovially. "I declare! Why! Ha, ha, ha! Bless me if the child knows me! So forgetful as that, Marion? Inconstancy, thy name is woman?"

Mrs. Blair had risen with the intention of leaving the room. But dismay rooted her feet to the spot. She expected the words which fell the next second from Marion's white lips, yet she could scarcely credit that she had heard them aright when they came:

"This is Captain Low, Mrs. Blair."

The captain bowed gallantly, and the exertion increased the ruddiness of his complexion.

"I have had the pleasure of talking some minutes with Mrs. Blair," he cried. "Fancy, Miss Dennison"—some intuition had evidently warned him to address her hereafter in that form—"I only knew of your whereabouts by a mere chance this morning. I've a cousin living in New York now, and I asked him if he had ever met you. He knew some one who in turn knew Mrs. Blair, and he happened to have heard that a Miss Marion Dennison was stopping with her. I expected to find you married, you know," this interesting personage went on jocularly; "I never expected to meet you again by the old name. Ha, ha! Well, I said to myself: 'Old boy, since we have a few days in this part of the world, we'll just run down there and see if it is the same Marion Dennison.' I'm off to San Francisco again Saturday week. I always like to hunt up my old friends. It doesn't always happen that one meets them looking so jolly, though," he subjoined, with an admiring glance straight into the girl's face. "Meeting people you've known is beastly disappointing most of the time."

"You have left the service, Captain Low?"

"Bless me soul, yes! Left it years ago. I've been into every quarter of the globe since, too, sheep farming in Australia and in Colorado, and a little of everything else everywhere." Again he ended up with his laugh, which set Mrs. Blair's every nerve a quiver. Marion sat as white as marble and as motionless. She must say something, Mrs. Blair felt. The only way to force her into doing so seemed to be to leave her alone with her visitor. As she succeeded in vanishing from the room Marion sent a look of bewildered appeal after her.

"Outside the closed door Mrs. Blair clasped her hands to her head with a sincerely dramatic action. What should she do? Ask that unspeakably vulgar man to remain over night? Unless he cut his visit very short he would miss the last train to town; and it was not in the least likely that he would cut it short. As soon as her back was turned he would probably begin making love to Marion. He certainly looked as though he wanted to. His open glances had expressed enough admiration of her. What had he expected to find? A shriveled-up, passe woman? Did he think every one retrograded as he must have done since Marion first had met him? But, of course, he was not conscious of his own abominableness. It occurred to Mrs. Blair to ask Farmley's advice as to this dilemma. But a second thought suggested the indelicacy of such action in view of Farmley's own feelings and the shock the intelligence of the Captain's arrival would be to him. Mechanically, however, Mrs. Blair had walked to the back door. From there she saw that Farmley was no longer sitting under the moonlight on the gravel sweep. The little group of chairs stood empty.

At that moment the servant came up to her again with a note on the salver.

"From Mr. Farmley, ma'am. He excused himself to you for leaving in such a hurry."

"For leaving?" repeated Mrs. Blair very much vexed.

She tore open the note. There were only a few words. Farmley had hastily packed his valise and walked off to the station to catch the last train. It had been a sudden determination on his part. Mrs. Blair would understand his feelings.

He had spoken to Miss Dennison anew, and as things stood it was painful and embarrassing for them to meet again.

With her unfailing indulgence and her great kindness and long friendship for him, of which he was all unworthy, he hoped Mrs. Blair would forgive him.

She was still reading the note when the door of the reception room abruptly opened, and Captain came out, very red in the face. He bowed shortly to the lady, and striding straight to the front door, disappeared. Mrs. Blair went into the room, and Marion threw herself into her arms and burst into a storm of tears.

"He wanted—he wanted—" but she could get no further.

"Wanted to renew his engagement with you? The brute!" cried Mrs. Blair, oblivious of the fact that the person thus denominated had been the unapproachable ideal of all her friend's young years. Marion sobbed on as though she could not sob enough. Mrs. Blair held her sympathetically in her arms, and every now and then cooed caressingly down upon her head. But the chief thought in her mind all the time was: "What a fool Ambrose was to start off just now!"

In the course of a couple of months, when indeed the maples and elms were aflush all over Mrs. Blair's place, and the evening grew short and cool, and the mistress of the domain was beginning to think of returning to town, Farmley received a letter.

"Mind, I don't promise anything," a part of it ran. "But I think, if you know how to go about the matter, you stand as fair chance. I am going to keep her with me until next week, when we break up. She has been with me all summer, and I've had a great many people in the house on and off, but she has taken no apparent interest in any of them. You had better come out next Saturday and stay over Sunday here. The country is beautiful. Remember that I have promised nothing. She would be furious—poor Marion!—if she knew I had written to you. She has grown paler and thinner, poor girl, but I think that only makes her look sweeter than ever. We shall see what you can do."

The following Saturday Mrs. Blair herself met Farmley at the station and drove him up in her low trap. She found him, too, looking paler and thinner. But she would not in any way satisfy his anxious inquiries.

"I have helped you as much as I can," she said. "The rest is for you to do."

Then she smiled a little to herself. In point of fact, she had not the smallest doubt of the outcome of this little bit of manœuvring on her part.

When they got to the house no one was in sight. Farmley, as he assisted Mrs. Blair in her descent from the cart, trembled visibly. He could not articulate a word.

Mrs. Blair led the way through the house, and then abruptly opened the door of the little reception room. Marion, who was there, when she saw the face behind Mrs. Blair's shoulder, turned crimson as the bunch of Autumn leaves at her belt and started to her feet. Farmley, utterly overcome, paused on the threshold. Mrs. Blair, amused at once and impatient with the whole performance of these two young people, who were dying to be good to each other, pushed him in quickly, and then she closed the door upon them.

Locust Plague in Spain.

The central provinces of Spain have been visited by so terrible a plague of locusts that whole districts are ruined. Within the space of a few hours these pests have destroyed every trace of vegetation—grass, wheat, vines and olives. Over considerable tracts of country not a vestige of green is to be seen, and the reports states that at times the sun has been obscured when these fearful pests have been winging their flight from place to place. In La Mancha the trains have been stopped by them, and gangs of workmen have had to go ahead of passenger trains in trucks to clear the lines of the myriads of locusts that have descended upon them. In many cases the insects have laid so thick on the rails that trains have not been able to travel faster than three or four miles an hour. The cortes are about to vote a large credit in aid of the sufferers and to provide for a means of destroying these voracious swarms of insects.

Lost Arts.

Making glass malleable.

Being courteous in public conveyances.

Coloring and gilding glass by the Assyrian process.

Duelling.

Tempering bronze and copper to the hardness of steel.

Amusing one's self as one pleases on Sunday as decorously and legally as on other days.

Making Damascus blades.

Painting and powdering the female face so as perfectly to imitate Nature.

Lifting monoliths to such heights as the tops of the Pyramids.

Growing brave without growing bold.

Making iridescent glass.

Being satisfied with the Present as certainly as good as the Past and possibly better than the Future.

Bird-Lime.—Bird lime is made by boiling the middle bark of the holly seven or eight hours in water; drain it and lay it in heaps in the ground, covered with stones, for two or three weeks, till reduced to a mucilage. Beat this in a mortar, wash it in rain-water, and knead it until free from extraneous matter. Put it into earthen pots, and in four or five days it will be fit for use. An inferior kind is made by boiling linseed-oil for some hours, until it becomes a viscid mass.

ECONOMIC PRESIDENTS.

Some Who Have Retired from Their High Office with Snug Fortunes.

There seems to be some conflict in opinions among writers for the press just now about the amount of money Mr. Cleveland is going to accumulate in his Presidential term. One writer the other day declared that the President was finding the expenses of his position worse than the salary; another says, on the other hand, that he will go out with about $100,000 saved out of his salary. The fact is that neither of them know anything about the matter. Mr. Cleveland is not taking every newspaper man into his confidence about his private affairs. He is undoubtedly able to live within his income, and with what money he had when he came here and the growth in value of what he has purchased, it is not improbable that he may go out of the White House with about $100,000.

If he does, it will put him just about on a par in the matter of wealth with the average retiring President. Some of them had more than that, but a good many had less. As a rule the average President is not much of a financier, and if he accumulates wealth it is because it gravitates towards him by the attraction of high position.

President Arthur was a very high feeder and spent a great deal of money on his table, but he managed to save about $100,000. Garfield was not in office long enough to save much money. He left about $40,000, and the gifts Mrs. Garfield has received have made her a wealthy woman.

Mrs. Hayes ran the financial end of the house during Hayes' administration, and that she is a financier is proved by the amount saved out of his salary.

Grant never saved much of his salary, but the generous gifts of his friends made him independent. He lost his all in the Grant-Ward failure. The sale of his books has placed his wife in an affluent position again.

When Andrew Johnson left the White House he had about $150,000, a good deal of which was lost by the failure of the Freedmen's Bank.

Buchanan left over $250,000 to his nephews and nieces.

Pierce did not do as well. Fifty thousand dollars was his limit and no one to inherit it.

Fillmore left the White House a poor man, but by a second marriage became wealthy.

John Tyler went to the White House a poor man, but he managed to save enough out of his salary to live in comfort.

James K. Polk left about $150,000. As he had no children Mrs. Polk received it all.

Martin Van Buren did not save much out of his salary, but left $300,000.

Andrew Jackson was counted a rich man in his days. The Hermitage, which he left to his adopted son, is now the property of the State.

James Monroe died in New York insolvent.

Of the earlier Presidents, Washington was the wealthiest. At his death his estate was valued at $300,000.

Adams was poor, but by his wise, able management he never suffered want.

When Jefferson entered the White House he was a wealthy man, but he lost all his property and died insolvent.

Madison was wealthy when he became President and left a handsome estate, which Mrs. Madison's son, Payne Todd, squandered, and left her a poor woman.

Odd Things in China.

In China boats are drawn by horses, carriages are moved by sails. Old women, instead of the young, are the bells of society. Old men play ball and fly kites, while children fold their arms and look on. The highest recommendation a man can have is in the fact of his having a wife. The highest ambition of a Chinese gentleman is to have a nice coffin and a fine funeral. Men wear long petticoats and carry fans, while the women wear short jackets and carry canes. Parents and spectators, instead of the children, are held responsible for crimes committed by the latter. A bachelor is likened to a counterfeit coin; he is looked upon with suspicion even by members of his own household. To encourage honesty and sincerity, confidential clerks and salesmen in all branches of industries receive an annual net percentage of the firm's business besides their regular salaries. A girl is never considered anything else in her father's house than an honored guest. She is neither responsible for the family's debts nor enjoys a share in its fortunes, as in the case of sons. A previous acquaintanceship between the male and female prevents their marriage. For this reason a man seldom weds a girl of his own town. They are likewise prevented from marrying kins or namesakes. If a Chinaman desires the death of an enemy he goes and hangs himself upon his neighbor's door. It is a sure cure to kill not only that particular enemy, but members of his entire family will be in jeopardy of losing their lives. When a Chinaman desires a visitor to dine with him he does not ask him to do so, but when he does not wish him to stay he puts the question, "Oh, please stay and dine with me!" The visitor will then know that he is not wanted. A man could borrow money on the strength of having a son, but no one would advance him a cent if he had a dozen daughters. The former is responsible for the debts of his father for three generations. The latter is only responsible for the debts of her own husband. A rich man's servant gets no salary, yet many are the applicants; while big salaries are paid to the servants of the common people, but few make applications. The perquisites of the former, often more than triple the salaries of the latter, are the sole reasons of these differences.

—Garrison rode three consecutive winners at Monmouth on the Fourth.

—Pierre Lorillard, Jr., has secured second call on the services of Jockey Fitzpatrick.

—Many people in Chicago say that the best horse did not win the American Derby.

FASHION NOTES.

—Summer wraps, the more elaborate and fancy in their style and composition the better, are the order of the day for dressy afternoon and evening wear. In many instances the fronts of these mantles are of silk net, first laid in folds at the shoulders, in surplice style, these crossing each other just above the belt. The sleeve portion is frequently made of rich flouncing lace of a width which will allow it to reach nearly to the elbow. When made of black lace and net, the narrow back piece is very often of beaded net, with epaulets of the same on the shoulders, and ornaments of the jet on the front, where the folds cross each other. Other models show two long peplum fronts that reach nearly to the foot of the dress skirt. These are sometimes made of corded silk and velvet to match the gown. Composed of alternate bands of velvet and beaded lace, they are applicable to the present season, and can also be worn in the cooler autumn days to come.

—Jackets are the complement of most of the simple mountain and seaside costumes made this season, and a general effect of homogeneity is afforded to these suits by forming the jacket of the same color, though not necessarily of the same fabric as the skirt and tunic. The most stylish and chic of these have fancy vests beneath, though very frequently the bodice of the gown simulates a waistcoat underneath the cutaway jacket. Finely checked English tweed overdresses and corsages, combined with skirts of plain kilted cloth, have French guards jackets matching the skirt in material, and a small portion of the bodice, visible between the lapels of the jacket, and trimmed with soutache braid and bronze buttons, plays the part of a vest very effectively. One extremely stylish costume, made of dark-blue cheviot, striped with a hairline of white, shows a genuine waistcoat beneath the blue jacket, this made of white pilot cloth, braided with gold in fine arabesque patterns. There is a rever on one side of the back drapery, which is faced with white cloth, also gold-embroidered, and a box-plait down the front of the plaited skirt, this of the cloth and decoration to correspond.

—The old-fashioned challie goods, now so popular, are kept company by the antique mohair fabrics. these time-honored stuffs being once again welcomed to favoritism. The wear of these goods is admirable; their lustrous surface resists the contact of dust in a manner that rejoices the heart of a tourist, be that person man or woman, for the goods are used alike for gowns, ulsters, long coats, vests and jackets and caps for the smoking car. Some very neat gray mohair dresses are seen, made up with white serge accessories, also in black, neatly trimmed upon the bodice, long apron drapery and kilts, with many rows of picot velvet ribbon. The collar is trimmed to match, and it may be mentioned incidentally that dress collars are now in extremes, either encircling the throat like a high military stock or otherwise, leaving it wholly uncovered by reason of wearing the wide marine collar and its accompanying sailor scarf of surah or Roman stripped ribbon. In other cases the front is cut away still more over a chemisette of plaited linen, with narrow turn-over collar, pointed at the ends, and fastened with a jeweled collar-button.

—As the season advances bonnets seem to predominate, displacing hats. A stringless bonnet, in gray mousseline de soie, is embroidered in colors. The brim is gray faille. The flowers are hyacinths, pinks and white lilacs. A lovely bonnet in gold tulle, with flowers embroidered in gold, had the brim covered with gold pampilles. The flowers were crocuses and primroses. Another bonnet had a crown in white embroidery, but gold net might be substituted if a smarter bonnet should be desired. Brim of brown velvet. The bows are white faille ribbon with yellow edges. Corn ears in brown and gold. A very stylish bonnet is white guipure, lined with blue velvet and trimmed with blue feathers and aigrette. A lovely bonnet in plaited black lace with black lace strings had a peculiar trimming. It is a "Ceres" in leaves and pink roses. The coronet brim in another fine bonnet is black lace over old gold satin, and it glitters with beads and cabochons. Black wings studded with gold and jet beads on the side and in front. The black lace is outlined with gold beads, and the strings and bows are black ribbon shot with gold. The veil to be worn with this bonnet is black net studded with gold spangles and fastened with a black enamel and gold pin. A French bonnet, the crown in a mignonette lisse, is crossed with circular and oval rows of corrugated beads and ornamented with pearl blonde in the revived Charles X pink, and the ostrich tips match the blonde. An osprey in silver and gray. The strings match the lisse. A hat in beige straw had the brim raised on one side and edged with Vandyke straw. The high trimming in front of the crown consists of pink chrysanthemums mixed with bows of yellow galon and blue violet. A very simple hat in straw and black lace had a pointed, turned-up brim, and was adorned with white lilac. Another hat had a coarse straw crown, with a Punchinello brim in Manilla straw. In front there was a cluster of pale blue and cream ostrich tips. A pretty heliotrope beaded chip was trimmed high in front with turquoise blue ribbon and gold tissue net, the folds of which were edged with lace.

A very insidious enemy lurking in all well water is lead. Lead is the less dissolved the more impure the water. No taste or odor betrays the enemy in the water; it is cool, sparkling, but much worse than sewage. Water containing about 1 part of lead in 1,000,000 will produce acute lead poisoning, lead colic and lead palsy. Water containing lead between these and certain lower figures produces many dark and mysterious ailments of digestion and control of the muscles. Lead is very common in water, and one in five wells contains enough to be dangerous.

HORSE NOTES.

—There will probably be a running meeting at New Orleans in November.

—The Sheepshead Bay course seems to be the fastest in the country this season.

—Buffalo Girl, 2.12½, foaled July 5, a bay colt with black points, by Jerome Eddy 2.16½. The average speed of the parents of this youngster is greater than that of any other colt ever foaled.

—Betting on the Doncaster St. Leger to be run on September 14, is now as follows: 5 to 2 against Merry Hampton the Derby winner; 13 to 2 Eridspord; 16 to 1 Brio, and 20 to 1 Kilwarlin and Salisbury.

—Young Volunteer, the sire of Jersey Boy 2.21½, died on Thursday June 30, at his owner's farm in Salem county N. J., of a rupture of the stomach. He was 17 years old, and promised to be a successful sire,

—Dr. W. H. MacCormac, of Poughkeepsie, who has been an invalid for some months, drove his team, Billy D. and Bob Pinkerton, a half mile to a top road wagon in 1.09½ during the late Poughkeepsie meeting.

—J. H. Shultz, of Parkville (L. I.) Stock Farm, has purchased the b. m. Edith, 2.22½, by Happy Medium. Edith is being handled by Jack Philips, and she has trotted three heats in better than 2.30 within fifteen days.

—George Rowe, a stable-boy, was sentenced to sixty days in the Penitentiary by a New York Justice for beating D. J. Brien's 3 year old colt, Racquet, by Reform, while under the influence of liquor. The colt bit at the boy and for that was beaten.

—Late advices from Kentucky are to the effect that the paralysis from which Ten Broeck died was caused by his rearing in his box-stall, which is a low one, like all at Nantura, and striking the back of his head with such force as to cause paralysis. In his dying moments he struggled so hard that he broke his off fore leg.

—The green pacer, Frank Champ, that made a record of 2.17¼ during the Twin Cities meeting is a son of Allie West out of Mollie Whitefoot (dam of Croxie, 2.19¾) by Little Priam. He was used when two years old by Frank Champ, of Paris, Ky., as a saddler, and was sold by him to Buck Dickerson for $400.

—Blue Bull and George Wilkes are having a great race for 2.30 honors George Wilkes moved up even with the Indiana pacer recently, having Cuba and Jeff Wilkes to his credit, when, lo! the announcement comes to hand that Myrtella G. has a record of 2.29¼. They now stand Blue Bull fifty-three and George Wilkes fifty-two.

At the Gentlemen's Driving Course on the 8th of July, E. Hicks for a wager nndertook to beat W. Raby's walking time for 5 miles—35m. 10s.—Hicks to go as he pleased. Hicks won easily doing some good running. He made the first half mile in 2m. 56s., and the first mile in 5m. 5s. He completed his fifth mile in 31m. 36s., which beat Raby's walking time by 3m. 34s.

—A colt race during a recent Canadian meeting came to a singular termination. One of the contestants won the first and second heats and bolted in the third. The colt that had trotted second in each heat evidently considered it his duty to follow his leader, and also bolted. The colt that stood third in the race without a heat went on and shut the others out; winning the race.

—Trainer Huggins when asked how he accounted for The Bard's defeat by Troubabour said: "I don't know unless it's the sudden change of track. The Bard never liked a heavy track. I've always noticed that he run worse at Jerome Park than anywhere, and best at Coney Island. He never ran as good here as he did at Coney Island. He's a light, handy sort of horse in action, and that kind never like deep ground. Besides you musn't forget Troubadour, when he's near right, is a good one. Maybe my horse isn't quite right, but I thought he was."

—On the Fourth they had a trot at Waverly between C. N. Payne's black gelding David L. and J. E. Turner's chestnut gelding Billy Button, for a division of the gate receipts. David L., captured the first and second heats in 2.23½, 2.24½, then Billy Button came to the fore in 2.23¾, and David L. won the fourth heat and race, in 2.28½, trotting the last quarter in 34 seconds. A great deal of dissatisfaction was expressed by some of those present, who said that Billy Button had been pulled. Mr. Payne says he will match David L. against Billy Button for a race, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for $1000 a side and the total gate receipts.

—Hanover continued his victorious career by capturing the rich Emporium from seven opponents, and crediting nearly $7000 additional to his owner. The quarter was run in 26s., the half in 52s., the three-quarters in 1.19, the mile in 1.45, the mile and a quarter in 2.10 and the mile and a half in 2.35½, the fastest time the race has ever been run. And this, too, with 128 pounds, 24 more than some of his opponents carried. He also won the Spindrift stakes, a mile and a quarter, with 125 pounds. He has now won thirteen consecutive victories, three last year and ten this season, which represents gross earnings of $56,532.50 of which sum $41,997.50 has been won this year.

—Alcyone, the fast son of George Wilkes and Alma Mater, died on July 4th at Highlawn Farm. Alcyone was foaled in 1877, at Lexington, Ky., the property of Dr. A. S. Talbert. As a 3-year-old he won two races under the guidance of Tip Bruce, getting a record of 2.44, and in 1883 made a record of 2.27. This was after two seasons in the stud, during the first of which he got Silverone, 2.24½, as a 3-year-old. In 1884 he became the property of Hon. Elizur Smith, who placed him in the stud with his full brother, Alcantara. During the National Horse Show at New York in 1885 Alcyone took first prize in his class. He was a medium-sized but very compact horse, with a fine outline.

FARM NOTES.

CURING HAY.—The old method of cutting and caring for newly-cut hay by hand required a longer time to carefully cure the product than is now requisite. By the use of the horse scythe, spreader and rake, grass can be cured quite as perfectly in one day as it formerly could in two days. If the machine is not started in the morning till the dew has dried off, and the tedder is kept at work well up behind the mower, there is no difficulty in curing hay enough to haul in the same day it is cut, if the grass is mature and the weather favorable. Cut grass that is fully exposed to the sun and air for two hours will have little moisture left in it. It is not necessary to wait till the whole field is as crisp and dry as bones before beginning to haul to the barn. It should be the aim to have just as much of the curing done in the cock, on the wagon and in the mow as possible. Hay makes as fast while being loaded on the wagon and in taking it to the barn as it does in the field. A little "sweating" in the mow will do no harm, for a little moisture can safely be left to go off by its own heat, without injuring its feeding qualities.

HOW TO CULTIVATE STRAWBERRIES.—"When I began with strawberries I tried the lazy man's plan of the matted row, weed and grass system, and never got much over sixty bushels of berries to the acre. With time and experience I learned better, and now I grow over 200 bushels of fine berries to the acre. My plan is to prepare my ground at first by plowing subsoiling and manuring until it is well pulverized to a depth of one foot. Then I work off the ground each way in rows, three feet apart, which gives me in an acre 4,840 hills. I set two plants in each hill, or 9,680 plants to an acre. Then I cultivate both ways with a cultivator, keeping out all weeds and grass and keeping all runners cut off until about the middle of August. By this plan I get double returns over the old system and with little if any increased labor. If you have never tried this plan reader, I advise you to experiment now."

THE shape of eggs has nothing to do with the life germ, unless the egg is deformed. The shape of the egg conforms with the shape of the ovary and duct, hence we have long eggs, short eggs and round eggs. The air cell and germ is in the broad end, and if this part is smooth and even and if the germ is fertilized, that is all that is necessary so far as shape goes. Hens lay larger eggs than pullets.

THE quality of chicks cannot be judged until they are four to six months old. Something of what their general markings are can be told when two months old, and week by week the changes can be noticed; but so far as picking out the prize-winners before they are about matured, nobody can do it. Very often the most ungainly chick of the brood proves to be the best when matured. In stock of all kinds the most promising are of little value when grown, all of which goes to show that opinions are often found to be erroneous.

IN THE process of drying grass into hay most of the volatile oils which give geeen herbage its delicate flavor and odor are lost. But some farmers have found that putting clover and other grasses in barns while rather green and mixing with them enough dry straw to absorb moisture, not only preserve the flavor in the hay, but a portion is communicated to the straw, making it much better for milch cows. It is impossible that farmers may yet take to sowing sweet vernal grass for the sole purpose of flavoring their winter's supplies of dry hay or straw.

NEARLY all gardeners transplant cabbage plants, but a successful grower writes that he sows the seed in rows twenty-one inches apart, in order to allow of cultivating the plants with a harrow. After they reach the size at which transplanting is done, he transplants all of these in every alternate row until the plants stand two feet apart. The rows are three and one-half feet apart. He claims that they do as well as those transplanted from seed in the ordinary way.

APPLE trees are often starved in other ways than by neglect to manure. The apple borer leads to starvation oftener than poor soil. The supply of food is cut off by every move the borer makes. Get the borer out somehow, even if by wire and jackknife. It not soon done they will quickly get themselves out, and after they have left be sure to keep them out. Paper put on in May and then tarred over with tar gas or printer's ink will keep them out. One paper will last three years.

ONE poultry raiser protects his hens from lice by suspending over each hen a small bag of thin muslin filled with flour of sulphur, so that the hen will knock it in getting on and off the nest; or it may be occasionally skaken over her. Every time it rains the dusting places of the hens are hardened. It is a good plan to spade up the soil where the hens are in the habit of dusting, so as to provide them with fine, dry dirt.

MANY weeds may be used profitably as food for hogs. The narrow-leaved plantain possesses nearly the same nutritive value as timothy, while lamb's quarter and pig weed are both highly relished by swine. It is best not to allow any weeds to grow; yet they should be utilized as much as possible in case they have made growth.

EXPERIMENTS show that when cut hay and ground grain are fed to stock the cost of feeding is lessened sufficiently to prepare the food and grind the grain, and that the increased growth of the stock is noticeable when compared with those fed upon whole grain and uncut hay.

The secret of one's success or failure in nearly every enterprise is usually contained in the answer to the question, "How earnest is he?"

HOUSEHOLD.

PORTUGESE FRITTERS.—One pint of milk, six ounces of rice, two ounces of butter, three eggs, some finely grated bread crumbs, rind of half a lemon, some orange marmalade, a small piece of stick cinnamon, sugar to taste. Put the cinnamon and rind of lemon into the milk; let it remain a short time until the milk is slightly flavored, then pour it into a saucepan, without straining, adding the rice, butter and sugar. Let it simmer gently till the rice is quite tender, and has absorbed the milk. Pour the mixture out; heat it well for three or four minutes and stir into it the well-beaten yelks of the eggs. When it is cool enough to work make it into balls about an inch and a half in diameter, and in the centre of each introduce a small quantity of orange marmalade. Brush the balls over with beaten whites of egg and dip them into the bread crumbs. Now have your pans of boiling hot fat, place your fritters in a wire frying-basket, and plunge them into it, being careful to have enough fat to covea them. Let them remain until they are lightly browned, drain carefully, and serve hot on a napkin, sprinkling the tops with powdered sugar.

SWEET MACARONI CROQUETTES.—Cook six ounces of macaroni in two quarts of salted water until tender, then strain and put it in a bowl of cold water; when cold cut it in pieces half an inch in length; put it in a stew-pan containing a pint and a half of boiling milk, in which a stick of vanilla has been infused; boil until it becomes thickith, add a quarter of a pound of powdered sugar, two ounces of butter and the yelks of eight eggs; stir them well in over the fire until the eggs thicken, then pour out upon a dish, and when cold form into a number of small balls, dip each one in well-beaten eggs, then in bread crumbs; dip again, put them in a wire basket, which put in a stew-pan of hot lard, fry them, and serve with powdered sugar over.

SPANISH FISH.—You can vary a codfish dinner, either salt or fresh, by picking out the boiled fish into small flakes, then slice very finely a couple of onions and fry them in olive butter or salad oil, until they begin to color; add a can of tomatoes, a little pepper and the codfish. Simmer slowly until the dish is evenly colored. What the grocers call *tobasco* is a preparation of red pepper sauce that is useful for tomato soups and sauces. A very little goes far in any dish, and it is a wholesome stimulant to the digestion.

BUTTERED ORANGES.—Take eight eggs and the whites of four more, with four teaspoonfuls of rose water; strain through a bit of muslin or a hair sieve; add three-fourths of a pound of sifted sugar, mixing well. Put with the strained juice of a dozen oranges, and as many lumps of sugar rubbed on the orange skins as will absorb the zest. Set it over a gentle fire in an enameled saucepan and when it begins to thicken stir in a tablespoonful of butter. When it reaches the consistency of honey pour into a flat china dish. It is good to serve with sponge biscuits.

BROILED CHICKEN.—Do not attempt to broil an old or full-grown fowl; take a young chicken, split it down the back always; wipe the inside dry after removing the giblets, and place it on the gridiron with the inside down; keep it so until it begins to grow very brown, then turn it, but the moment the skin threatens to burn reverse it again. To find how it is cooking insert a sharp knife into the thickest breast, if the flesh is pink at all return it to the fire; when well done and browned lay it on a platter, inside down; butter, salt and serve.

HASHED MUTTON.—Mince an onion and fry it in butter to a brown color, add a tablespoonful of flour, stir well, pour in enough stock or broth to make the sauce, with a dash of vinegar, pepper, salt and spices to taste. Let the sauce give a boil, then strain it, and when cold put in the slices of meat well-trimmed of any outside parts, and a good allowance of pickled gherkins cut in slices. Let the whole get warm by a gentle simmering, and keep it hot till wanted for table. Serve.

STEAK A LA VENISON.—Take a piece of rump steak three-quarters of an inch thick; trim it neatly and beat it with the cutlet-bat; sprinkle it with pepper, dip in oil and broil over a clear fire. Turn it after it has been on the fire a minute or two and keep turning it often till done. Eight or ten minutes will do. Sprinkle with salt and serve with a piece of maitre d'hotel butter placed over or under it and fried potatoes around it.

ORANGE JELLY.—The juice of two lemons, two Seville oranges and twelve sweet oranges, the rind of the lemons and two oranges, one pint of sugar, a pint and a half of water, two ounces of gelatine and the whites and shells of two eggs. The jelly and the above need not be cleared, and in that case the eggs should be left out, and the jelly only strained. A glass of orange wine may be put instead of the Seville oranges, or both may be left out.

RICE CREAM.—One teacupful of boiled rice. Mash the rice very smooth and add to it the stiffly beaten whites of six eggs and two heaping tablespoonfuls of white sugar; lastly, add three tablespoonfuls of sweet cream, and a delicate flavoring of vanilla or rose. Fill a blanc-mange mold with the cream, and leave it some hours to harden. Serve with custard or whipped syllabub.

WHITE LEMON CREAM.—Boil the thin peel of two lemons in one pint of cream, strain and thicken with the well-beaten yelks of three and the whites of four eggs, into which half a teacupful of white sugar has been beaten. Add half a saltspoonful of water, stir rapidly with the egg-beater until nearly cold, and put it into glasses or cups. This quantity will fill six custard cups.

SHE STUDIED TO PLEASE.—Speaking of Washington society, Mrs. General M—— planned a series of receptions and allotted her friends in such manner as to form congenial circles and prevent crowding her salon. Colonel ——, a crusty old bore, attended the first one, and the following conversation took place:

"Very pleasant lot of people here this evening, ma'am; but one misses a good many familiar faces."

"Yes, my dear Colonel," the hostess replied; "but I shall give another reception next Friday evening, and then a good many familiar faces will miss you."

"PAPA," said Miss Wabash of Chicago, "I bought such a lovely parasol to-day and had it charged to you. It's a perfect poem."

"Is it?" said the old man. "What did the poem cost?"

"Eighteen dollars."

"Whew! Couldn't you have got it cheaper?"

"No, the dealer wouldn't let go of it for a cent less."

"YES," said Dumley, "I only see my landlord when he comes for the the rent. He comes promptly the 1st of every month."

"And then you don't see him again till next month?"

"Oh, yes, I do. I see him often during the month."

HE WAS A WRETCH.—She—"No, I can't give you another dance. But I'll introduce you to the prettiest girl in the room."

He—"But I don't want to dance with the prettiest girl in the room. I want to dance with you."

SCENE—grammar school. Dialogue between teacher and Johnny.

Teacher—"What is the future of 'he drinks'?"

Johnny—"He is drunk."

GERMAN millet, sown and lightly harrowed in, in the proportion of one bushel of seed per acre, makes an excellent crop for summer. But it must be cut as soon as it shall be in blossom, for if allowed to ripen its seed it will become hard and woody. On good, well-manured land it should produce two tons of hay per acre.

THERE is no better disinfectant than copperas water. Make it rather strong, and with a small broom sprinkle it through the building and over the perches. It purifies the air, aids in preventing diseases and absorbs all bad smells.

A MACEDOINE of apricots is made of the canned fruit, which is now very cheap, nicely arranged in a circle about a mound of oranges cut in small pieces and freed from seeds; either plenty of powdered sugar is strewn over the fruit or a rich syrup made by boiling sugar with the juice of the canned apricots.

BANANA TARTS.—Take a rich, red banana and wrap in a thin fold of pie-crust, put into a brisk oven and bake until the crust is brown and flakey. Eat with powdered sugar or lemon sauce.

MINT SAUCE.—Chop fine one bunch of mint, mix with it a tablespoonful of white sugar, a pinch of salt and pepper each and five tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Stir well and serve with roast lamb or veal.

Tennyson's "May Queen."

Who knows but if the beautiful girl who died so young had been blessed with Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" she might have reigned on many another bright May-day. The "Favorite Prescription" is a certain cure for all those disorders to which females are liable.

If you live in impure thoughts you will be impure in your lives.

It Should be Generally Known

that the multitude of diseases of a scrofulous nature generally proceed from a torpid condition of the liver. The blood becomes impure because the liver does not act properly and work off the poison from the system, and the certain results are blotches, pimples, eruptions, swellings, tumors, ulcers, and kindred affections, or settling upon the lungs and poisoning their delicate tissues, until ulceration, breaking down, and consumption is established. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will, by acting upon the liver and purifying the blood, cure all these diseases.

It takes prayer, study and thought to get up a first-class sermon.

Don't hawk, and blow, and spit, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

A truthful woman is the greatest adornment of a home.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease is the best and, intrinsically, the cheapest. Don't work your horses to death by using poor axle grease. Try it.

Our actions of to-day are the thoughts of yesterday.

The pain and misery suffered by those who are afflicted with dyspepsia are indescribable. The relief which is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla has caused thousands to be thankful for this great medicine. It dispels the causes of dyspepsia, and tones up the digestive organs.

There is nothing better in Heaven than religion.

'ROYAL GLUE' mends anything! Broken China, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro.

It takes a cold pew to make a cold pulpit.

FITS: All Fits stopped free. Treatise and $2 trial bottle of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

I'm a peculiar fellow; I do love my wife.

Truth has a quiet breast.

Nothing like Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5.00. Druggists. Try it.

It is easiest business in the world to do a thing. The learning how is where the difficulty exists.

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

HUSBAND (furiously)—"As I was coming up the walk I saw that scoundrel of a Palliwankle jumping over the back fence. Let me tell you, madam, if I ever catch him here again I'll knock him down! D'ye hear?"

Wife (crying)—"I think you are positively cruel. You ought to think well of Mr. Palliwankle, indeed you had."

"Ought to think well of a puppy who is forever hanging about my wife in my absence? Come, I like that!

"You always said that you loved me so dearly that you could not help loving anything that I loved. And now—"

"Oh, but let me tell you, madam, that I draw the line at a long-legged, empty-headed, dyed-in-the-wool dude that comes prowling around my premises!"

JONES—"What do you think of my painting, old man? Isn't it a genuine work of art?"

Johnson—"It is, indeed. You ought to be congratulated, old fellow."

"Nothing like true artistic spirit, my boy. If you haven't got it you can't expect to have such pictures."

"But when did you take painting lessons?"

"Never took any."

"But you said 'my painting,' and I thought—"

"Oh, that is all right. It is mine. I paid for it."

GRAY—"I thought you said your friend Brown thought a great deal of Miss Smith."

Jones—"I did say so and know it to be the truth."

"Well, he has a mighty queer way of showing it. From what I have heard I think he must hate her awfully."

"What have you heard?"

"Oh, he has asked her to marry him."

BOBBY hadn't done anything but ask questions for an hour, and the old man was getting wild.

"Pa," he said, "wasn't Moses a very fashionable man?"

"Wasn't—Moses—a—very—fashionable—man? Now, what kind of a fool question is that, Robert?"

"Well," said Bobby, with an injured air, "didn't he tell Aaron that he wouldn't cut off his nose, because it was the fashion to wear 'em."

"AND will you let me go away without an answer, dear?" he said, gently, though his heart was throbbing double throbs.

"It is all so strange and unexpected, George," the words came soft and low. "If sometimes in my dreams the thought has come that you might some day call me— Ah, dear, you must read your answer in my eyes."

And the answer read, "I'll not let you get away."

LANDLADY—"It worries me awfully to make both ends meet these times."

Sympathetic Tradesman—"Don't your boarders pay up promptly?"

Landlady—"Oh, yes; they all pay just as soon as the money is due. But, you see, the trouble is that all the boarders I have now have been married quite a while. If you know of any newly-married couples, or young men who are likely to fall in love I wish you'd recommend my house to them."

Excitement.

Moxie bids fair to create as extended an excitement through the country, as the discovery of the telephone. Its extreme harmless simplicity and extraordinary power over the liquor habit, and nervous exhaustion in weakly women, are enough to make anything so. It seems to cover a field medicine, tonics, and stimulants cannot reach, while it readily recovers from their abuses at once, seeming to act like a food, as it creates no reaction, nor loses its effect. Its sale is marvellous. Druggists all keep it.

MRS. WALDO (of Boston)—"I have a letter from your Uncle James, Penelope, who wants us to spend the summer on his farm."

Penelope (dubiously)—"Is there any society in the neighborhood?"

Mrs. Waldo—"I've heard him speak of the Holsteins and Guernseys. I presume they are pleasant people."

WIFE (to husband)—"Mother wants to come and make us a visit, John; but I have written her that just at present, while baby is teething, it wouldn't be convenient. If I give you the letter will you think to mail it?"

Husband (with an air of perfect confidence)—"Well, I should say I would!"

TOO POPULAR.—"I hear that Mr. and Mrs. —— have separated," said Miss Gossip to a friend.

"Yes; it's a great pity."

"I think she's very foolish. I'm sure I don't know a single woman who knows him who does not think he's a most charming man."

"Yes, dear. That's why they have separated."

"YOUR story does not hold together. You say that they were cast upon a desert island, with nothing but what they stood in, and yet you say they went to work immediately and built houses and tilled the land and slew wild goats, dressed their skins, and made themselves shoes and clothing."

"Ah, but you see there was a woman in the party, with a handful of hairpins, and she taught her fellow castaways how to use them."

"Oh, well! why didn't you tell me that in the first place?"

CURIOUS MISUNDERSTANDING.—Mr. DeGallante—"Isn't she charming to-night?"

Miss DeBeauty—"She's perfectly lovely. Why don't you go and talk to her?"

"I can't get a chance."

"She is alone."

"Alone! She is surrounded by admirers."

"Oh, you mean that Miss Pert I thought you were referring to that dear little white-haired old lady in the corner."

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TELEGRAPHY Learn here and earn good pay. Situations furnished. Write Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

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We do not claim that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine deserving public confidence, but we believe that to purify the blood, to restore and renovate the whole system, it is absolutely unequalled. The influence of the blood upon the health cannot be over-estimated. If it becomes contaminated, the train of consequences by which the health is undermined is immeasurable. Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Headache, Dyspepsia, Debility, Nervousness and other "little (?) ailments" are the premonitions of more serious and often fatal results. Try

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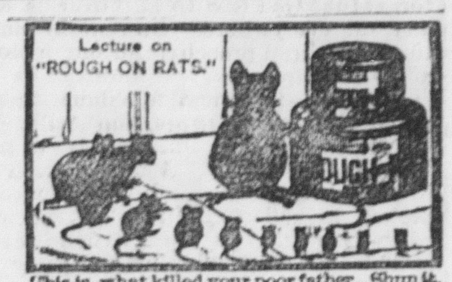
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ROUGH

This is what killed your poor father. Shun it. Avoid anything containing it throughout your future useful (?) careers. We older heads object to its special 'Rough'ness.'

DON'T FOOL away time and money in futile efforts with insect powder, borax or what not, used at random all over the house to get rid of Roaches, Water-bugs, Beetles. For 2 or 3 nights sprinkle "ROUGH ON RATS" drypowder, in about and down the sink, drain pipe. First thing in the morning wash it all away down the sink, drain pipe, when all the insects from garret to cellar will disappear. The secret is in the fact that wherever insects are in the house, they must drink during the night. **ROACHES** Clears out Rats, Mice, Bed-bugs, Flies, Beetles. "ROUGH ON RATS," is sold all around the world, in every clime, is the most extensively advertised and has the largest sale of any article of its kind on the face of the globe.

DESTROYS POTATO BUGS

For Potato Bugs, Insects on Vines, etc., a tablespoonful of the powder, well shaken, in a keg of water, and applied with sprinkling pot, spray syringe, or whisk broom. Keep it well stirred up. 15c., 25c. and $1 Boxes. Agr. size.

"ROUGH ON RATS" —CLEARS OUT— **BED BUGS, FLIES.**

Roaches, ants, water-bugs, moths, rats, mice, sparrows, jack rabbits, squirrels, gophers. 15c

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agent: C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

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Guaranteed perfectly accurate and absolutely safe. Made in all sizes for large or small game.

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FITS STOPPED FREE *Marvelous success.* Insane Persons Restored Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER *for all* BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. *Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc.* INFALLIBLE *if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use.* Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. *BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.*

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A sure relief for ASTHMA. Price 35 cts. by mail. STOWELL & CO. Charlestown, Mass.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

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Without increasing the cost we have made the FIFTH WHEEL the strongest and most satisfactory part of a Buggy or Carriage. Illustrated pamphlet free. THE HERBRAND CO. FREMONT, O.

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Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

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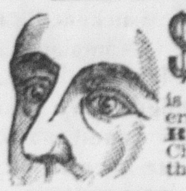
SIZE OF PELLETS ●●

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As **a laxative, alterative, or purgative,** these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

SICK HEADACHE,

Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of **Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.** In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Sold by druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.



$500 REWARD

is offered by the manufacturers of **Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy,** for a case of Chronic Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians.

By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of **Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza,** and **Catarrhal Headache.**

Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh."

Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of *Ithaca, N. Y.,* writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting."

THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., *2902 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.,* writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

ELI ROBBINS, *Runyan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa.,* says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."

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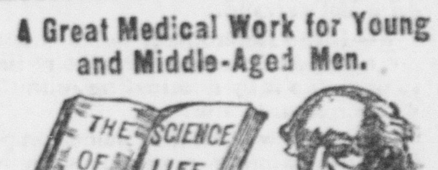

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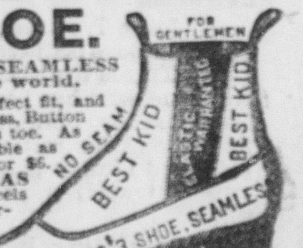

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☞ Get the Genuine. Sold everywhere.

Why did the Women

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Buy a cake of Lenox and you will soon understand why.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

CENTRE HALL, PA., July 20, 1887.

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

A FEW SPECIALTIES.

We have recently made an addition to our stock of summer goods and would call the attention of the ladies to some of the goods which we are sure will please them and offer them at rare bargains

——SUMMER—SHADES——

We think we can show you the finest line of Parasols to be found in the county. We have them in best quality of silk with deep lace trimmings and in different styles and colors.

——SUMMER—GOODS——

In this our stock is complete and have a line of the following goods adapted for summer wear: Seersuckers, Batiste, Satins, etc. We keep a complete assortment of Hamburg Edging and can show new and late designs. We can't be beat in this line of goods and ask you to examine them for your own satisfaction. You should see our line of Oriental and Torchon laces. They are all the go this season and very pretty.

The above articles are but a small portion of our stock and would respectfully invite all to come and see the new stock of summer goods at

BARTHOLOMEW'S STORE

Centre Hall Pa

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Huckleberries are plenty at 5cts. per quart.

——Esq. Houseman and David Henny, citizens of the south side, gave our sanctum a call.

——Father Sweetwood, of Georges valley, is still quite ill, with a ripe old age against him.

——Will Runkle left on Monday to attend Prof. Hosterman's select school at Spring Mills this summer.

——Our old Democratic friend, Benj. Kerstetter, of Coburn, spent an hour in our sanctum, Tuesday.

——Mr. Hagen this week, with a force of carpenters, will get to work on the new house of W. L. Kurtz, near the station.

——The REPORTER premises were voted the best decorated on the Fourth, and our rockets went up higher than any others.

——Adam Winkelblech, one of the oldest citizens of Haines, now in his 89 year, is not enjoying his accustomed good health.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER, it is outspoken for the right, and never muzzled to shield scamps or hired to help the opposite party.

——Centre county tramps will hereafter keep shy of the Willamsport railroad office. Lying ain't a success when on a fool's errand.

——If the Republican folks want to put some good timber on their ticket, they can do it by nominating John Decker for commissioner.

——Andrew Ocker's name appears among the announcements as a candidate for sheriff. Mr. Ocher is one of the working Democrats of Miles, and always true.

——Judge Walls, of Lewisburg, well up to 90, remarkable to tell, still is possessed all his natural teeth, minus one, and he tells us they are in excellent condition.

——At a meeting of the directors of the Bald Eagle Valley railroad company held in the city of Philadelphia on Tuesday, the 12th inst., a semi annual dividend of five per cent, upon the stock of the company was declared. When will the L. & T. stockholders be made glad by a dividend?

——Joshu T. Potter, 2 miles west of here, gets no wheat from his farm, this year. This is the case with some others. Some one, who has been a close observer, gives it as his opinion, that from the fields along the railroad, between this place and Linden Hall, a distance of four miles, there will not be 100 bushels of wheat.

——At one time, in the good old days of the grain cradle, it took our farmers three and four weeks to harvest their grain. Then came the reapers and binders and the work was done in less than a week. Now some of our farmers do their harvesting in a day, and some can do it in half an hour, or no time even. Wonderful change!

——Centre Hall had 98 in the shade, on 16, and the previous few days showed the thermometer pretty near the same, throughout this county, so that we may put down last week as being the hottest for a number of years. From all parts of the country come similar reports, and all chronicle Sunday, 17, as the hottest day for ten years.

X

——One of our old citizens informs us that at the time Gregg tp. formed a part of Potter, there were nine distilleries in the district and three churches. Now there is no distillery and seventeen churches in the same territory. This is a good showing and speaks volumes for the Christian character of the community embraced in the territory aforesaid.

——A party from Shamokin has purchased a tract of timberland, in the 7 Mts., from John Decker, and will operate it to get out prop timber. The timber will be hauled to the station here and shipped by rail. We understand they will have 36 mules for wagoning, which looks like operations were to be on a large scale. Charles Bollinger has contracted for shoeing the mules.

T x

——The boro school board has engaged Miss Hannah again for the primary school, she having taught the same satisfactorily last term. Mr. S. K. Emerick has been engaged for the 2nd grade, he is an old and experienced teacher, and will no doubt prove a good selection. The board is endeavoring to secure the return of Prof. Manger for the Grammar school, in which we trust they will succeed, as he has rendered the utmost satisfaction heretofore. The board deserves credit for the lively interest it shows in behalf of good schools.

later became second wife of Merchant, Henry Kramer

IMPRESSIONS OF THE WEST.

LETTER NO. 4.

To return to the Denver excursion, let me say that our car was at our request, side tracked at McCook on Saturday, about 255 miles east of Denver. Our party preferred not to travel on Sunday, so we put in the night on the sleeper, after meeting our missionary, the Rev. J. W. Kimmel, and sending out a committee to secure boarding over the Sabbath. The committee reported boarding at 25 cents a meal, (reduced rates,) and the report of the committee was unanimously adopted. Some of our party evinced a little uneasiness at the idea of sleeping on the prairie in a sleeper, but after a fervent prayer by Dr. Conrad before going to rest, everybody felt easy. We sometimes forget that God is with and over us and any and everywhere. On Sunday morning Dr. Conrad preached for our mission at McCook from the text found in Ps. 137 vs. 5-6. It was a most felicitous theme under the circumstances, and will give the mission and the missionary a new impetus in the work. A new church is in process of erection, which, when completed, will reflect credit on all concerned in the work. In the afternoon several addresses were made by our party to the Young Peoples' Aid Society in connection with the church. In the evening a very touching service was held at which 3 addresses were made. Our hearts were all warmed by this service, and we felt amply recompensed for our lay-over in McCook. The missionary's wife is a daughter of father Moser, whose memory still lingers in fragrance among the people of Pine Grove Mills, Boalsburg, and even all through Penns Valley. I wished for all our "discontented preachers," at McCook. I know if they could see what the hindrances and deprivations of our western ministers are, they would never again complain. Indeed those of us who did witness something of these things, are wiser and better for it. Monday at 7 a. m., we reached Denver, Col. We were up early on board the cars to see the great American Desert. I dare say any of our eastern farmers would never think of farming in Colorado. It is an almost barren stretch of sand. And yet we saw cattle and horses in abundance grazing on those almost barren sands, and doing well at that. Huge hills of sand could be seen all along the line of railroad,—wave succeeding wave until they broke into one great mass of sand. This has been the work of fierce winds. Prairie dogs by the hundred disported themselves as the train sped along. Jack rabbits and antelopes were seen. In one instance a rabbit, bolder than his fellows, sat upright on the track of our engine until almost ran down, when he turned, and for two miles at least, it was a chase between rabbit and engine, the rabbit holding desparately to the track. Finally he jumped aside and quietly viewed the passing train, and doubtless, if he could have spoken, would have said, "Didn't I do it." There is no such thing as being neighborly in the country out in Kansas and Colorado, at least not along our line of travel. Farms are so large, and the houses consequently so far apart, that the social element is left very much uncultivated. Gossip and the gossipper must of necessity die out there. One of our party suggested that the east ought to send out a colony of its troublers into this great west, and plant one in each of those distant homes. He thought it would be a successful cure. Certain it is that there can be little or nothing of retailing of small talk that we hear so much of in some of our eastern communities. People are too far removed from each other to render it possible to get together often. Colorado gets very little rain during the year. Near Denver City there are some very clever farms that have been made so by irrigation. Water is channelled from the Platte River. The water is brought in these channels to the highest part of the farm, and if the crop be in drills, such as potatoes or corn, it is allowed to run between the drills. If the field be in wheat or oats, or other such crops, trenches of twelve to eighteen inches wide, made with the plow or shovel, are run from the highest part to the lowest, at distances of fifty to one hundred feet apart. If the slope of the field be not too great, these trenches are usually made in direct lines; but if the slope be such as to cause the water to run too fast, the trenches are made diagonally, so as to obtain a proper grade, or are made in rounding course, according to the contour of the ground. This water is soon absorbed by the loose cultivated soil, until every inch between the trenches is moistened. If there should be any part not receiving sufficient water, the man who has charge of the irrigation, makes a small trench to that part with his shovel. Two irrigations, equaling each time a rainfall of three to five inches, are usually sufficient for wheat, but never more than three irrigations are applied to it. This is the only method by which Colorado can ever be made a farmer's paradise. By this means Egypt became a very garden spot. In the days of Confucius, the Chinese understood the value of this process. The extensive works constructed by the old Romans are still in use. The Spanish conquerors of Peru found in use the most elaborate and costly works for irrigating lands, and that the Aztecs of Mexico were familiar with the practice is one proof of their high civilization.

Denver is called the "Queen City of the West" and the name is well applied. The streets are long and level, and on either side are rows of trees, watered by streams of running water, and throwing a generous shade upon mansion and cottage. There is not a paved street in the city, nor one in which the natural roadbed has been in any way disturbed, and yet there is no other city so constituted that every thoroughfare is as smooth and solid as ashphalt. There is a rush in the city, and they take pride in the rush. Its population is 80,000, and being metropolitan, vigorous and pushing, there is a great future awaiting it. The ores of Wyoming, of Utah, of Idaho, of Montana and of New Mexico must go to Denver for treatment. It has two of the largest smelting plants in the world. The climate of Colorado is peerless. And Denver, though on the plains, is almost within the shadow of the mighty hills which protect it alike from the extreme of winter and summer. One hundred miles away we could see the snow crowned peaks of the Rockies. Our first object of interest to visit was Clear Creek canon, the tourist's favorite gorge. The Colorado Central winds through this on a bed of blasted rock. We entered this gorge at Golden, about an hour's ride from Denver. As we entered it, I thought of rushing into the stony mouth of a horrid monster. It is a huge, gaping rent, with towering sides, ending in grotesque sculpture hundreds of feet above. A thundering saucy stream beats its foamy way down this gorge, ever and anon throwing its froth to the very car wheels. Idaho Springs is soon reached. This is a favorite resort. The springs here are the great attraction, resting the wearied, healing the sick. Hot and eaming they bubble and hiss from the ground, or icy cool, rise to the surface and steal away in glassy streams. There is here a natural cavern—hot as a Turkish bath room, and more effective, they tell me, than that penetrative bath. Further on we reach Georgetown, lying in the very lap of an immense silver field and pressed close on three sides by the mountains. It has a population of 4,000—and looks like an animated gem in the setting of the Rockies, with its long, roomy, stoneless streets and handsome residences. It has the ideal height of 8,000 feet above sea level. For a number of years the railroad stopped at this point, but an opening was discovered beyond, and through this the Colorado Central has forced its way. So on we crawled. I say crawled, for the grade is about at its limit. Soon after leaving Georgetown, we reached the Loop. This is where the road crosses itself, rendered necessary from the fact that a railroad can only rise a certain number of feet in a mile, and with all this circling about is rising almost to the limit. The bridge where this Loop is made is 300 feet long, 86 feet high, and built on a sharp curvature. This feat of a railroad crossing itself is rare. There is I believe one other instance on the Southern Pacific, in the Andes of South America, and the Alps of Switzerland. This one in the Rockies, as a specimen of skill and finish, I am told, exceeds them all. It is eight miles from Georgetown to the end of the track at Gray Mont. These eight miles, and narrow guage at that, cost $465,000. At Gray Mont we were between nine and ten thousand feet above sea level. Some of our party became sick by reason of the rarefied air—others got hemorrhage of the nose. I felt no inconvenience save that of a tightness in breathing. Gray Mont is covered with snow. As I stood there I took off my hat in the presence of the genius of that sublime solitude. In every direction spurs of the Rocky mountains bewilder the eye till remoteness swallows them up.

Every step of the way in these regions is replete with interest. There is lacking the checker-board primness of the artist's hand. You find no policeman in brass and blue to say "Hands off." You are a child of the wild-wood now, and you exercise your unquestioned prerogative of liberty. We all longed to get a dive at the snow, but a raging stream of water lay between us and it, with no means of crossing over. The altitude here gives warmth without oppressive heat. The dryness, being strengthened by light and sunshine, cannot be equaled away from the Rocky mountains, as a health restorative, at any point the searching individual has yet discovered. Asthmatics and consumptives have found the light, dry, pure air of Colorado, the very best of medicine, and hundreds of them, it is positively declared, have been made perfectly well. Recurring again to the Colorado Central, that runs up this canon, let me say that there is a rise of 709 feet 1¼ miles above Georgetown. The mule shoe curve is a fill put on the road at a cost of $75,000, and the curve is an 86 degree curve, the sharpest in the world. The mountains above Georgetown are thoroughly punctured by the seekers after gold and silver. The little burro, or donkey, is used in carrying up the mountains the necessary food and tools, etc., for the miners. It is an interesting sight to look at a train of 25 or 30 of these little animals wending their circuitous way up the mountain side, hundreds of feet above you. Scores of little children fall upon you at every stopping place along this road up the gorge, and ask you to buy a box of ore from them. I bought one from an interesting little pleader for 25 cents. It contained samples of silver, gold, copper, lead and iron ore. What is known as the Centennial mine, was sold a few weeks before our visit to Georgetown for the handsome sum of $200,000. An additional idea of the grade of this road may be gotten when I tell you that the distance from Golden, where we first entered the gorge, to the foot of Gray Mont is about 43 miles, and that in that distance the fireman shovels into the fiery maw of the engine, 5 tons of coal. Coming down to Denver, the whole distance of 68 miles, there are only 500 pounds of coal consumed. W. E. F.

* * *

——The hot spell broke on Tuesday with a clouded day.

——Sulky plow, advertised in REPORTER, can be bought at a bargain by applying at this office. tf.

—— Carpets of everygrade, style and price, an entire new stock, largest and hnadsomest in the county, at S. & A. Loebs.

——Ice cream every day and evening at Shirk's ice cream parlor.

——A large assortment of fly nets suitable for all classes of work at Bartholomew's store.

——Oil-cloths, every pattern and width new and beautiful stock, at S. & A. Loebs, and very low in price.

——Read what S. U. Thompson has to say of big bargains in another column.

——Go to Loebs, if you want to see the finest lot of dry goods in Central Penn'a. All the latest and most handsome styles—assortment complete, and can suit any taste. A special bargain offered in handsome dress goods at Loebs.

——All kinds of house furnishing goods, best assortment ever brought to Centre county, and at a bargain, at S. & A. Loebs.

——Examine D. A. Boozer's stock of fly-nets before purchasing first class goods, at exceptional by low prices.

——Thanks to the few brief notices which the REPORTER graciously gave for the 4th of gulee celebration and the extra train of cars we allowed, to all of which it was owing that a crowd was here at all. "We whipped the bear," see it?

——Rev. J. M. Reimensnyder, of the Lewistown Lutheran church, has received a call to Milton. At the election the vote was almost unanimous in his favor, there being only three ballots against him.

——Chambersburg *Public Opinion*: B. F. Patterson, of Letterkenny township, has been very successful in keeping pumpkins of last year's growth over winter and even up to the present time. The plan is by no means a difficult one. They are simply kept in a warm room during the winter months, and in a cool room or place during the warm weather.

——Gov. Curtin thinks Centre Hall has the best system of water works of any town of its size in the country, that he knows of, and, that it is one thing the town can be truly proud, fo— water fresh and pure and never failing.

FROM REBERSBURG.

DEAR ED:

I have not seen any items in your paper in regard to the 4th of July at Rebersburg this year, but we had a little jubilee of our own. When I talk of 4th of July, my mind invariably carries me back some twenty years when all would turn out to celebrate the nations' great holiday in a patriotic manner. In those times all the church bells were ringing when the last stroke of the clock announced the arrival of the 4th. This custom was observed by all the churches in this section, except for two years when a man by the name of Lewis Long, had charge of the United Brethern church. He moved here from Pennsvalley; was a Republican and didn't like to hear the 4th celebrated, so he locked the building and refused to allow the bell to be rung by any one on this occasion. The young men of the town then went to work and got another key and rang the old bell in true patriotic style. This was too much for Long who immediately had the intruders numbering 26 sued at Millheim; result was that Long lost the suit and had to pay forty dollars costs. When this church was built an article was inserted in the constitution to the effect that the bell was to be rung every 4th of July. The same year the Evangelical bell was not heard but our old Democratic friend, George Gramley immediately came to town and soon its clear tones sounded through the valley. This was done twenty years ago. Now we have four bells in our town but I failed to hear a single one announce the birth of the "glorious fourth" this year. Are we loosing our patriotism? In the morning the band marched through town and rendered several patriotic airs. An abundance of fire crackers during the day, rockets in the evening filled the program for the 4th at Rebersburg which passed off very quietly.

Mrs. John Gramley who accompanied py her three children moved to Cederbille, Ill., some twenty years ago, is visiting friends in this section; she is looking well, and reports a dry spell in their section which has ruined most of the fall crops.

We must acknowledge that we were blessed with good crops this year. The grain is cut and hauled in, and farmers from Rebersburg to the eastern end of the valley had heavy grain, only some fields were badly tangled and beaten down by the rain. Brushvalley is noted for good crops. In talking with two of our old citizens Messrs. Jonath. Kreamer, now in his 83rd year, and Jonath. Spangler, they told me they can remember of but three failures of the grain crop since they have farmed.

We are sorry to hear of the bad crops in the upper part of our valley. It certainly must try a man's patience, after working hard from morn till eve for one and even two years and not even get as much as the seed sown. Over in Walker twp. they have a bad wheat crop, also caused by the ravages of the fly.

C. L. Gramley's school opens this week with a large attendance. The citizens of this place are anxious to have Cephas take the grammar school this winter and five of the six directors are for him and for some reason, one is desperately down on him. Cephas is a good instructor and has the inteligence and ability for such work. He has offers from other places to teach and at better wages but prefers to remain with us, if desired. We as citizens of Rebersburg and vicinity hope the directors will keep him.

Mr. Henry Weber of Venango Co., is visiting in this section.

Distemper is among the horses in our valley.

Last Thursday afternoon, a child about two years old of Charley Rachaus' family was missed and in a short time after was found drowned in a pool of water near the house, whitherit had wondered and fallen in when no one was near.

J. I. G.

Rebersburg, June 18.

FLIES.

The trout season is over and the creeks are literally fished out. Don't let your Canada thistles go to seed. Jim Durst says that last year 50 bushels of corn were stolen from his field near town, during roastingear season. A number of balloons were sent up in good order, Friday evening. Democrats, get the REPORTER for the campaign, it is not hired to support the enemy's ticket. Some fellow at Selinsgrove is frowing some big bricks at a fellow citizen of our town. It now comes to us from two of the victims themselves, that the B. O. agent warned some against the oats and took in others-proof that the rascality was intentional, and makes a clear case against the agent anyhow. Wednesday 13, was the hottest day all over the country. We had more orders for trains for the glorious Fourth than we could fill and that's why some fellows didn't get any. How often the same simpletons get on a wild goose chase.

QUIT FROWING BRICK AT CENTRE HALL.

From the Selinsgrove Times, July 14.

The broad-eared journalist, of Centre Hall, formerly of this place, made his appearance on our streets, last week and when asked for a settlement of his ruins, remarked, "I will have you dismissed from the mail service, on my arrival at Centre Hall!" If T. Benton controls the Postmaster General now, what power will he display at the beginning of Cleveland's next term. Centre county bad better keep an eye on him, as he is a controlling power. When a candidate for Chief Burgess, in this place, he received seven votes, and for Chairman of Democratic County Committee, did not get a scratch. Hoop 'er up, T. Benton, you are a terror!

THE ACCIDENT AT PINE GROVE.

Emanuel Thomas was instantly killed by a tree falling upon him near Pine Grove Mills, this county, on Friday last. A number of men were cutting timber for Huyette & Co., when one tree was lodged and another was cut to throw it to the ground. It was too light to perform the desired object, and sliding along the tree fell to the ground, striking Mr. Thomas and killing him instantly.

DEATH OF JUDGE DOPP.

The venerable Judge Dopp, an ex-associate judge of Centre county, died on Monday morning 11, at 10 o'clock. He was about 80 years old, and widely known. He lived in Curtin township and had a large farm. He was interred at Curtin's works yesterday afternoon. His wife died some years ago.

——Hats, caps, boots and shoes, at S. & A. Loebs, new stock and very low.

LOCAL PENCILINGS.

——Wheat in Philadelphia, 81 cents.

——Mr. Runk, of Spring Mills still continues quite low.

——U. B. Quarterly meeting at Millheim, next Sunday.

—— Mr. I. G. Grenoble, of Spring Mills was in town this week.

——Meyer's hotel is threatened with a shower of summer boarders.

—-Joseph Mauch, a native of Millheim, died at Freeport, Ill.

——Brush valley will have a short apple crop; so will Union county.

—— The Reformed M. S. of Aaronsburg, will hold a festival, Sat. 30.

——Rev. Bouse and son Harry, of Milesburg, were in town yesterday.

——There was a heavy thunder shower on Wednesday, which was welcomed by all.

——For a chance to make a good investment read ad. of Cyrus Luse, in REPORTER.

——The Luth. Ladies' Missionary Society, af Rebersburg, will hold a festival, Sat. 30.

——Gov. Beaver and wife are traveling through Erie and other northwestern counties.

——A fire on Wednesday destroyed ten thousand barrels of oil for the Standard company.

——Miss Aallie Hoffer, of Bellefonte, is spending a few days in the town, visiting her cousin, Miss Aggie Murray.

——Insurance agents are getting as plenty as lice on a bull dog pup. Let us rest anyhow during the hot weather.

——Messrs. Chas. and Michael Derstine accompanied a party from Lewistown, who visited the cave, on last Friday.

——A little child of Charles Rachau, near Madisonburg, was drowned, a few days ago, by falling into a small stream of water.

——Andrew a son of J. H, Musser, of Aaronsburg, sustained some injuries by having a horse fall on him, which he was riding.

——A child of Mr. John Martz, living at the Old Fort fell into the cistern at the house one day this week and would have drowned had it not been discovered by the mother.

——Among our callers this week was Mr. R. J. Smetzler of Potters Mills whose efforts did much to organize the drum corps at that place. Mr. Smetzler has the push and when he undertakes anything it goes.

——Commissioner John Wolf lost a valuable cow the other day, which he had sold to D. Runkle for $60. As he was about to drive her off for delivery, some time after being sold, the cow began to stagger in the barn yard and fell over dead.

——Frank E. Bible, editor of the *Centre Democrat*, will, it is said, be admitted to the Centre county bar next court. We predict that he will develop into one of the brightest, keenest lawyers in this county and will add one more to the eminent names for which it is famous, in which we agree with the *News*.

——Joseph Smith, of Gregg, one of the candidates for treasurer, has met with a serious misshap. Over a week ago, while a little group of his neighbors were in social conversation in a grain field, a young man in the party said he could throw the best man among them. Mr. Smith playfully took up the challenge, and the two had a tussle, in which Mr. Smith was thrown, and had a rib broken. As the fracture will not remain set, it has resulted in Mr. Smith's being laid up, and serious results are feared. We hope he may get out speedily enough to have out his tussle for a successful nomination.

——On Tuesday Messrs. Howard Wilson and Will Hayes, two bright young gents paid us a short visit. Mr. Wilson resides in New York city, and is a member of the Junior class of Amherst college; he is at present spending the summer vacation at the Wilson homestead at Spring Mills, with the other members of the family. Mr. Hayes, who is at present the guest of Mr. Wilson, hails from Lewisburg, and a member of the Senior class of Bucknell university at that place. They were pleased with the improvements and general appearance of our little village, which surpasses most country towns in this respect. While here they indulged in a game of lawn tennis and gave our boys some pointers on the popular game.

——The mention we made in the REPORTER, recently, of churches in the valley, has caused one of our oldest Presbyterian citizens to mention the fact that a good many years back, Centre Hill had the only church of that denomination in this valley, and the congregation extended as far down as Aaronsburg. Members from that locality, the Fosters, Duncans, and others, would go to Centre Hill, on Sundays, to worship, when two sermons were had on the same day, and then only about one Sabbath in every month. This was appointed in order to give the members every possible benefit for the distance traveled, and they brought their lunch with them, which was eaten between the morning and afternoon service.

If our Presbyterian bretheren would hold an anniversary, something like that of the Methodists, two weeks ago, many points of interests could be gathered, connected with the history of that church in this county.

——Owners of timberland in our county, and throughout this state, will be interested to know that at last the law steps in and commands what good citizenship should have taught all many years ago. It calls a peremptory halt in the wanton destruction of growing timber, and it offers a proper incentive to all to begin the good work of restoring our forests. Hereafter all who plant forest trees, or protect cut forest lands to enable them to furnish a new forest, will be paid for their labors by the abatement of ninety per cent. of all the taxes assessed upon such lands for the first ten years; an abatement of eight per cent. for the next ten years and an abatement of fifty per cent. for the third ten years. The only limitation is that the abatement shall not exceed forty-five cents per acre for the first ten years; forty cents for the next ten and twenty-five cents for the third ten. Considering the taxable value of lands fitted for forest culture, the abated taxes will practically amount to the full percentage named in the law.

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN,

White and red wheat, rye, shelled corn oats and barley wanted at the Centre Hall Roller Mill—for which the highest market prices will be paid, Grain taken on storage tf

FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Parties desiring bills printed for picnics, festivals etc., can get them done at this office in fine style and at exceeding low prices. We print quarter sheet bill, same size as a page of the REPORTER, for one dollar, and other sizes accordingly, see quarter sheet bill printed this week for the Potters' Mills Drum Corps. Send manuscript containing dates and important items, and we will attend to display. We are prepared to execute all kinds of job work in first class style and at short notice.

DRUM CORPS FESTIVAL.

On Friday and Saturday of this week, the drum corps recently organized at Potters' Mills, will hold a festival during each day and evening. A basket picnic will be held on same grounds on Saturday to which all are invited to participate. Refreshments in all shapes and forms will be served, and an interesting program of amusements and sports will be carried out. Music will be furnished by a brass band, orchestra and drum corps. A desirable grove on Pinehill has been arranged for the occasion, and a royal good time will be in store for all. For particulars see posters.

LOST.

A golden seal was lost from a watch chain, by Gov. Curtin, between July 4 and 8, the finder, by leaving same at REPORTER office, or returning it direct to Gov. Curtin, will be suitably rewarded.

Lost in Centre Hall during the last week, a ladies gold breastpin. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at this office.

JAMES GORDON KILLED.

The sad news comes that James D. Gordon, of Bellefonte, was struck by the day express at Wilmerdine, or Hillsboro, near Johnstown, and instantly killed.

The young man went away from this place to Johnstown several months ago, to join a surveying corps. His widowed mother and numerous other relatives reside here.—*News*, 19.

PROSTRATED BY THE HEAT.

On last Monday, Mr. Wm. M. Harper, of Tyrone, while at his work, was overcome by the heat, and died shortly after. The deceased was a brother in-law of Mrs Jas. Boal, of this place, and was a resident of this place in 1859 when he was one of the instructors in our public schools. Mr. Harper was some fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and several children.

MARRIED.

On 14th inst., by Rev. M. L. Deitzler' Mr. Allison S. Stover, to Miss Anna M. Yarger, both of Aaronsburg.

On 7th inst., in Dayton, Pa., by Rev. J. G. Shoemaker, Mr. W. B. Marshall to Miss Lizzie Shoemaker, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

In Mifflinburgh, on the 2nd July, Rebecca, widow of John Stamm, late of Limestone Township, aged 80 years, 10 months, and 21 days.

In Mifflinburgh, on the 11th July, Capt. Wm. Fichtorn, aged 45 years, 6 months and 22 days.

Drowned near Madisonburg July 14. Annie Nora, only daughter of Charles and Caroline Rachau at the age of 2y. 8 m. 3 days.

Lodie Ray, daughter of Calvin and Alice Funk; died at Spring Bank July 15, aged 2y. 20 ds.

On the 17th inst., at Millheim, Mrs. Margaret Stover, aged 68 years, 11 months and 24 days.

STORE STAND, DWELLING, AND SMITH-Shop, at private sale. A two-story dwelling house, No. 1 store stand with stock of groceries, and one of the best blacksmith stands in the valley, is offered at private sale by the undersigned. All kinds of choice fruit and a cistern and a well of water on the premises. Also, if desired, ten acres of excellent timberland. Apply to

CYRUS LUSE,

20july4t Farmers Mills.

BIG BARGAINS BIG BARGAINS

—IN—

SUITS

Owing to the fact that we have a large stock on hand, and rather than carry it over, we have decided to make up suits for the next thirty days at about cost.

These prices will be for CASH ONLY.

To those in need of clothing this is an opportunity not to be missed.

We mean just what we advertise.

Dont miss this chance; we can save you money.

Also hats, shirts, etc., at greatly reduced prices.

Next door to post-office,

S. U. THOMPSON.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

CENTRE HALL MARKETS.

PRODUCE AT THE STORES.

Butter	10	Eggs	15
Ham	12	Sides	7
Shoulders	9	Potatoes	40
Lard	7		

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 80	Oats	$ 28
Wheat, white	75	Rye	47
Corn, shelled	40	Barley, No. 1	36

Barley No. 2, mixed with oats, bought at oats weight and price.

Wheat mixed with Rye bought at rye weigh and price.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 45	Bran per ton	15 00
Best Roller Flour	$ 1 35	Bran, retail, cwt.	90
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 25	Chop per ton	22 00
Middlings per ton	18 50	" retail per cwt	1 25

COAL MARKET.

Broken	$5.00
Egg	5.25
Stove	5.50
Small Stove	5.50
Chestnut	5.25
Pea	3.40
Woodland	4.00
Soft	2.75

The above prices are for cash or grain only.

KURTZ & SON